

## AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

### NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE.

Under direction of AL RAYMAN.  
H. G. WYATT, Manager.  
Five days and Saturday matinee, commencing Tuesday, August 14.  
**MIR EDWARD HARRIGAN.**  
And his New York Company. Repertoire: Tuesday—"Rally and the 44." Thursday—"Old Lavender." Friday—"The Leather Patch." Saturday—"Cordelia's Aspirations." Matinee—"Rally and the 44." Regular prices, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats now on sale.

COMING—  
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The only show endorsed by the Clergy—The Largest Collection of Trained Animals in the World.

COI. E. DANIEL BOONE

And his troop of fierce African Lions, assisted by the Queen of Lion Tamers.

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And the following noted tapers of Wild and Domestic Animals and Birds:

M. and Mme. Giovanni, M. Bogard, M. Coose, M. and Mme. Natilee, Prof. Daniel Boone, Jr., Introducing Lions, Tigers, Kangaroos, Dogs, Goats, Monkeys, Cockatoos, Geese, Pigeons, etc.

PARNELL—PARNELL—PARNELL

The wildest, most ferocious, bloodthirsty, man-killing lion on earth, who killed his keeper at Boone's Arena in February, 1894. This monster institution gives two performances daily at 2 and 8 p.m. Doors open one hour earlier. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. See the grand free street parade on the principal streets at 11 a.m. Wait for us. Under the management of H. F. McGarvey.

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The Redondo Hotel is situated directly on the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from Los Angeles (reached by two lines of railroad). New and handsomely equipped; table d'hôte; fine concrete walks; tennis courts; bathing all the year round; fine fishing; hot and cold water. Transient lights and gas; halls and lobby heated by steam. Ample ballroom in the center; orchestra in attendance; strictly first-class in every particular; the queen of all summer and winter hotels on the coast; guests staying a month or more are furnished free daily transportation over the Redondo Railway to Los Angeles, so they can live at Redondo and enjoy all the advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity; 6 trains each way daily. Hot salt water in tank 500 ft. Apply to or address LYNCH & AULI, proprietors, Redondo Beach, Cal.; or to J. A. AULI, Hollenbeck Cafe.

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200 elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed.

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375 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.

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### HOTEL METROPOLE,

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Strictly first-class; American plan only; transient rates \$1 to \$1 per day; special rates by the week. For further information apply to or address F. H. LOWE, agent, 130 West Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

### SIERRA MADRE SANATORIUM.

LAMANDA PARK STATION, A FIRST-CLASS health resort with attractive view, fresh air, broad verandas; is supplied with the most approved scientific medical appliances. Free carriage from train leaving Los Angeles at 2 p.m. Santa Fe route. CHAS. LEE KING, M.D., Med. Sup't. W. F. MANSFIELD, Manager.

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HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT. Located in Southern California; hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; strictly first-class in every particular; the queen of all summer and winter hotels on the coast; guests staying a month or more are furnished free daily transportation over the Redondo Railway to Los Angeles, so they can live at Redondo and enjoy all the advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity; 6 trains each way daily. Hot salt water in tank 500 ft. Apply to or address LYNCH & AULI, proprietors, Redondo Beach, Cal.; or to J. A. AULI, Hollenbeck Cafe.

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CATALINA—FINEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND. Comfort and pleasant surroundings; at reasonable rates. The Grand View is unsurpassed; bath house free to guests; rate \$1.00 to \$2.00. G. E. WEAVER, proprietor.

### HOLLENBECK HOTEL.

COR. SECOND AND HILL STS.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass to all points in city. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

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COR. SECOND AND HILL STS.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass to all points in city. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

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CORNER SECOND AND HILL—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOUSE. European or American plan; summer rates. R. B. KAYNAUGH, Prop. \$1 per day and up.

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PASADENA. FIRST-CLASS. CENTRALLY LOCATED. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Special rates by week or month.

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WILLIAMSON BROS. AND EXTON & CIST, music-dealers, have consolidated and are now found at 217 S. Spring st., where they will be glad to meet all their friends. Messrs. Williamson Bros. will manage the piano, organ and standard sewing machine department, and Exton & Cist will manage the musical instrument and sheet-music departments. Will supply you with your banjos, guitars, violins, mandolins and latest popular sheet music at greatly reduced prices.

MRS. N. LINDLEY, THE LADY WHO HAS spoken in the great Assembly Hall in London, where A. R. J. Booth was holding a temperance mission, is now registered at the Voss House, where she will be pleased to see any friend who wishes to meet her. Mrs. Lindley comes well recommended and will speak here in the near future.

ANTHELMIC COMPOUND VAPOR BATHS for the cure of diseases, both acute and chronic; try one and be convinced. Dr. Wm. Dawson treats by the new international system of electro-therapeutics in connection with his baths. See sworn testimonials of numerous cures at office, 340 E. BROADWAY.

HERCULES JOB AND REFRIGERATING machines, cold storage and refrigerators, pumps, steam and gas engines; electric motors and dynamos. JOHN H. HILL, Pacific Coast Agent, Office, 121 W. Third st., San Francisco, Cal.

BY YOUR OWN LANDLORD BY BUILDING through the Savings Fund and Building Society; monthly payments; 15th annual service now open. E. H. GRASSBERRY, room 103, Wilson Block, First and Spring.

WILL FURNISH TO INVALIDS or others, any phanton, gentle horse and experienced lady driver (if wanted) reasonable rates by the hour or day. Address S. box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

FACTORY VISITING THE WINDY CITY and find a good room for 75c per week. The WINDSOR HOTEL, Tribune Bldg.; refers National Bldg.

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IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS; 96 to 102 Buena Vista st.

BRASS WORKS—JAMES JONES, SEVENTH and Spring sts.

CRUSHED ROSES; UNPAID FOR completion.

## THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

### The Times.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFLY

(BY TELEGRAPH.) The tariff question in a tangle—House members call a caucus—Senator Hill's resolution a bone of contention—The tariff bill or no tariff? apparently clearly defined—Private Secretary Thurber arrives with another message from the President—Proceedings in the House and Senate—A prospective strike on the Southern Pacific—The employees demanded pay for the time they were idle—Japs attack the harbor and fort of Port Hamilton—They are beaten off—Twenty-one ships engaged in a battle with the Pei-Yang—Great Chinese fireworks burned—Anti-foreigner riots—The British press attacks Gould—All because he does not choose to race for the Wolverton stake—A slander on the American sportsman—The weekly letter from Berlin—The Van Kats scandal—Drowning of three young women at Auburn, Cal.—The Reorganized Democrats of Sacramento elect delegates—A murder—A farmer shot by a tramp—The resignation of President Rehnart—The Yagula defeat the Mexican government troops—Fifteen soldiers killed and many wounded.

Dispatches were also received from New York, Chicago, Washington, City of Mexico, Mansfield, Mo.; London, Utica, N. Y., and Saratoga.

### THE CITY.

The Democratic County Convention—Much heated discussion, but machine methods prevailed—Enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Populists—Speeches by H. T. V. Cator and other candidates—Death of Police Detective A. O. Benson—The Italian counterfeiters given another show—Their sentences vacated by Judge Ross—Nickerson, the young railroad clerk, pleads guilty and is given a light sentence—Doings in society and musical circles.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A new shoe factory to be established in Pasadena—Entries for the fall races at Santa Ana—The best list ever had in Orange county—Orange county Democrats in convention—Delegates to the State convention selected—Memoria Republicans organize a strong club.

### ARMY TACTICS.

Maj. Gen. Miles Will Maneuver Two Thousand Troops.

Associated Press Local-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has determined on putting the two thousand regular soldiers through warlike tactics next week and has settled on Evanston as the place for maneuvering the troops. The cavalry and artillery will form in a column under command of Col. David Stuart Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, and leave Fort Sheridan on Monday, reaching Evanston and going into camp the same day. The infantry, consisting of fifteen companies, under Col. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, will constitute the second column and will go into camp Tuesday at Evanston.

Wednesday will be devoted to establishing and testing the necessary order for the field maneuvers, to begin Thursday. The exercises may be likened to the "autumn" maneuvers, the great events yearly on the continent of Europe and at Aldershot, England.

Since the arrival of the regular troops in this city and after their attention was no longer demanded to check riot and lawlessness, Gen. Miles determined to hold the maneuvers, which will take place next week at Evanston. He has been delayed in finding a suitable site for the camp and field for maneuvering in marching distance of Fort Sheridan. The country for twenty-five miles around has been scouted and the selection fell upon the site of the Champe de Mars, as it will be ever afterwards called, near Evanston, as the most or only available place.

### YOUNG TRAVELERS.

Two Little Children Sent on a Long Journey.

Associated Press Local-wire Service.

MUNDO (Ind.), Aug. 11.—Two bright little children caught cars in this city last night and attracted much attention. The mother, Mrs. John J. Munro, of Chicago, aged 8 and 6 years. They had traveled alone from Enid, Okla., and were going to Red Key, fifteen miles from this city.

The little girl, on being questioned, said: "Oh, we had such a nice time all along. It has kept Johnnie and me busy changing cars, but now I do not want you to put anything in the paper. Johnnie and I have been troubled with paper-men ever since we left Oklahoma, and have been riding ever since. When mamma died, papa said he would send us to Red Key, where we would be happy. We don't know where Johnnie is, but we are going to live with him. We have so much stuff to eat. Everybody has been feeding us and I don't believe I will ever get hungry again."

She said she did not like St. Louis as she and her brother met so many people wearing fine dresses and all wanted to kiss them. Their baggage consisted of a basket and a quilt.

### HE ESCAPES.

A Russian Returns from Jail to His Adopted Land.

Associated Press Local-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Among the steerage passengers on board the steamer Paris, which arrived today, was a refugee from Russia, Nicholas Frederickson. He is an Americanized Russian, and was imprisoned by the Russian government. It is understood that international complications may arise from his case. He was moving for interference on the part of this government in his behalf, when an opportunity of escape presented itself, which he quickly availed himself of. He refused to call today, fearing it might prejudice his case.

## IT'S A TANGLE.

Nobody Knows How It Will End.

TALK WITH LITTLE ACTION.

A Call for a Caucus of the House.

SENATOR HILL'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Crisp Invents Himself in the Problem—Discussion in the Senate and House—A Vote on Executive Session.

Associated Press Local-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The expected did not happen in the Senate today. Twenty-four hours gave the Democrats time to consider their policy and plans to such an extent that they were ready to take action upon the important Hill resolution, which caused the parliamentary battle of yesterday. Today the proceedings were interesting, but they did not reach the high pitch of excitement that was expected. There was too much talk about parliamentary procedure and not enough about the causes of differences between the conferees to make the scenes rival those of the Senate when the first tariff disagreement was discussed.

This was enough to whet the appetites of the spectators for more, but the final vote on Senator Cockrell's motion to go into executive session showed that the Democrats were going to make no more effort to pull themselves together. This showed that many Democrats believed that Senator Hill's motion was intended to defeat the bill.

The proposition of Senator Turpie that the present conferees should resign and others be appointed, indicated a desire which has been known to exist among many Democratic Senators that a conference should be appointed which would make reasonable concessions to the House, agree upon a compromise more secure and report to the Senate, and let the Senate pass upon it. The discussion also developed differences of opinion as to which body has possession of the tariff bill, Senator Cockrell saying emphatically that the House had it, and others declaring that it should be right in the custody of the Senate.

The most interesting feature of the day was the vote upon going into executive session. Yesterday it was shown that there was a majority of eleven in a vote continuing the discussion and hearing the details of the tariff differences.

Today the vote was a tie, the Vice-President's deciding vote being with his party. Senator Stewart, whose refusal to vote on the subject was the subject of much discussion, today again by abstaining from voting. Senator Murphy for the Democratic side, Allen and Kyle, voted against that party. Another important feature of the discussion was the refusal of Senator Irby, which placed him in line with his Democratic colleagues in favor of the tariff bill. The Senate proceedings aside from the discussion of the Hill resolution were of very little interest. The executive session, which Senator Cockrell said was of great importance, lasted only a few minutes and the Senate adjourned at 2:10 o'clock.

LATER—The tariff bill is in a cloud tonight and there are many opinions both as to its present status and as to its future, as there are political groups. The surface developments today showed that the Democratic Senators were willing to put together again for a time in order to see if the caucus of the House Democrats would offer any kind of a solution to the perplexing problem.

The call for a caucus of the House, approved by the Speaker and requested by the House conferees, shows that the leadership of both parties became more concerned over the fate of the bill, an acknowledgment that it is in a critical state. But neither the action of the Senate in delaying the Hill resolution, nor the call of the caucus by the House Democrats insures the passage or defeat of the bill, nor yet does it certainly mean the Senate will do nothing. There are many persons who believe that the Democratic caucus will result in the final success of the Senate bill and that this action will be taken because the Democrats of the House, or a majority of them, will not want to risk any vote whatever in the Senate for fear of killing all tariff legislation.

This feeling, however, was stronger at 2 o'clock than at 6 o'clock today. It is quite probable the time which has been gained will be devoted toward reconciling the differences, making a compromise bill hurriedly and with the least possible friction and passing it as quickly as possible, providing such action will be acceptable to the House caucus. The parliamentary tangle in which the bill is now lost if no report is made by the Senate conferees has caused considerable discussion and opinion is divided as to the course open to the Senate at the end of the Capitol when the Senate Steering Committee was in session, and there was more or less communication between the two bodies, evidently bearing on the terms of a settlement.

Representatives Wilson and Montgomery of the House conferees and Representative Straus of New York had a conference with Secretary Greenham tonight at which

## THE MODERN VAMPIRE.

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## WILL GO OUT.

Southern Pacific Men are Restive.

A SERIOUS PROSPECT AHEAD.

The Question of Pay During the Boycott.

EMPLOYEES DEMAND IT ALL.

Militia Maintain Peace at South Omaha—A Petition Against the Pullman Company—Other Strike Notes.

Associated Press Local-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Examiner says that the engineers and conductors of the Southern Pacific Company threaten to strike unless they are paid their usual salaries for the time of their enforced idleness, during the July tie-up.

The Leland Stanford division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a meeting last night, and the matter was discussed. No decisive action was taken. Not only are the engineers and conductors of this vicinity affected, but every California member of other order, who is employed by the Southern Pacific, has failed to receive any pay for the period of the July tie-up, and the new strike, if it is ordered, will be a general one.

The engineers and conductors maintain that they have a grievance against the company, and that they would be justified in striking, and they believe that they have strength enough to win. The brakemen, freight-handlers and all other employees of the company, were also deprived of their wages, and, though they would not be asked to aid in any movement undertaken by the engineers and conductors, they would undoubtedly join in the strike.

Nearly a week has elapsed since the company refused to pay the men for the time they were idle, because the officers insisted on adhering to the principle of turning Pullman cars, and, though declaration is urged, the men who lost their pay for from fifteen to twenty days are growing impatient, and it is said that many of them would willingly quit work tomorrow. It is held that the representatives of the company virtually promised to pay the men for the time they lost, and it is charged that the railroad has failed to adhere to that agreement. Committees have been endeavoring to settle the grievance in conference with the officers of the company, but no concessions whatever have been obtained.







## NO MORE PLUCKING.

The British Sports Angry With Gould.

NOT CLOYED WITH SUCCESS.

THEY WOULD STEAL EVEN HIS REPUTATION.

Amateur Oarsmen at Saratoga—Crack Bicycle Contests—A Pugilist Fatally Hurt—Baseball and Races.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "It is curious how the American sportsman is never satisfied unless every possible condition is in his favor. The fact that Gould refuses to take part in the proposed match will convince the English that the Vigilant is an unworthy holder of the America's cup."

The field today in its yachting article says: "The Britannia has now defeated the Vigilant under every condition of weather and sea, except a hard-reefed sail in a heavy sea. The contests are becoming monotonous to both. An incident of the result is that Gould has declined to sail the fifteen-miles-to-windward match, on the ground that the Vigilant won the event the same over for in last Saturday, and that she does not desire any further contests of the kind."

OWES, Aug. 11.—The American yachtsmen are being generally abused, owing to Gould's refusal to sail the Vigilant against the Britannia in the match proposed by Lord Wolverton, fifteen miles to windward and return, for a \$100 cup. It is claimed that the match was proposed in order to give the Vigilant a race on the line of the recent contest for the America's cup. It is held that the Valkyrie lost two of her races in New York in 1893 mainly because the events were started to windward, and that on both occasions a fluke of wind occurred near the turning-point, and converted the proposed boat home to windward into a sail off the wind.

A member of the Royal Yacht Squadron said that the match proposed by Lord Wolverton was just what the Vigilant had been talking for. A member adds: "Wait until you see the Vigilant in open water." That has been the cry of her backers, so Lord Wolverton proposed a course fifteen miles out from the Needles, but in order to avoid a repetition of the New York fluke, he stipulated that the race should be started to windward.

HE SIGNED. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A cablegram to a morning paper from Cowes says: "The Prince of Wales and Gould have just signed an agreement, it is said, to sail for the Wolverton cup on Wednesday next."

ON A YACHT CRUISER. COWES (Isle of Wight), Aug. 11.—The Prince of Wales visited the U.S.S. Chicago today. He was received with a royal salute, and the crew manned the yards in his honor.

The Prince of Wales spent half an hour on board the Chicago, and thoroughly inspected the cruiser. He afterward expressed himself as being much pleased with what he had seen, and complimented Admiral Brice, Capt. Mahan and the officers.

Certain members of the Royal Yacht Squadron have been discussing Lord Wolverton's proposition with Mr. Gould, and it is thought probable that the match will be sailed as at first proposed, fifteen miles to windward and return, the event to come off on Wednesday.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—There has been a great deal of speculation as to how much it cost Gould boys to keep a crack sailing yacht and one of the largest steam yachts afloat. It is said that since the boys left for Europe a few months ago they have drawn on the estate for \$400,000. This will seem a large amount to spend in sport, but steam yachts like the Atlanta are expensive toys and one must reckon the complement of officers and

men they require to carry the number of artists employed to navigate the Vigilant and the princely salary of Hank Hall.

## THE OARSMEN.

Second Day of the Amateur Regatta at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The interest in the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held today and yesterday and excursions brought many more spectators to the lake.

The crews were out early rowing over the course, but the Saratogians arrived earlier and in greater numbers than on yesterday. The beating was much livelier than on the previous day, the favorites being backed more heavily. One of the races on which money was placed was the senior singles. Hawkins of Troy, who won easily yesterday from Russell, the Canadian, was backed by the Saratoga sports, while the Westerners took Koenig of the St. Louis club. The Toronto boys backed their champion, Russell and Thompson.

A race which contained some first-class teams was the senior double sculls. Monahan and his partner, Bowen, had won several races, the Donaghis were known to be in good form to win, while the Varul's famous doubles, Freeth and Bulger, were certain to give their opponents a very lively tussle. The closing race of the regatta, the senior eight-oared shells, had but two entries, the Triton Boat Club and the Laureates of Troy. There was little or no betting on this race, for the inability to row shown by the Laureates' junior eight-oared crew yesterday shook the faith of even the club's staunchest followers.

The senior four-oared race was looked forward to with great interest, because in it the Argonauts met the famous four of the New York Athletic Club. The latter have carried everything before them this summer, but had not met the Toronto four. The races to-day included the junior four, which was postponed from yesterday, the junior singles, the final junior singles, the senior double shells, the senior four-oared shells and the senior eight-oared shells.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The races of the amateur oarsmen were today resumed as follows:

Senior singles, final—Fred Koenig of St. Louis won, Fred Hawkins of Troy second, B. H. Russell of Toronto third; time 9:47 1/2.

Senior doubles—Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia won, Beveridge of Albany second; time 9:06 1/2.

Junior singles—The Toronto Club won; time 10:30 1/2.

Junior four-oared shells—Excelsior Boat Club of Patterson, N. J., was first, the Nauticus Boat Club of Brooklyn broke an oar at the turning stake; time 9:32.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen elected the following officers: President, Henry Whiting Garfield of Albany; vice-president, Charles Catlin of Chicago; treasurer, Henry E. Hinckman of Philadelphia; secretary, Fred Fortmyer of New York.

The entries for the senior four-oared shells, including the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, the Detroit Boat Club of Detroit, New York Athletic Club of New York, the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, Delaware Boat Club of Chicago, the Argonauts caught the water first, followed instantly by the New Yorks at the quarter; the Argonauts first, New Yorks second, Detroit third, Minnesota fourth. At one mile and a quarter, the Argonauts held the lead, Minnesota second, Atlantic third, Delaware fourth and Detroit last; time 8:48.

The last event of the day was the eight-oared race for seniors in which but two crews appeared, the Tritons of Newark and the Laureates of Troy. The Tritons won easily, and crossed the line in perfect shape, making the race in the splendid time of 7:36 1/2, breaking their former Pullman record of 7:41.

Another smashing of records occurred during the day by the senior fours, won by the Argonauts in 8:48. The best previous record for four-oared shells with a turn, over the same distance, was 9 m.

PETER JACKSON. En Route to Meet Corbett—What He Has to Say.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Peter Jackson arrived in Chicago from San Francisco this morning

and left for New York this evening, where he goes to learn from Corbett whether the latter is trying to fool him out of a match. "I will never fight in the South," he declared. "I expressed myself on that point when I first came to this country; that the contest should take place north of the Mason-Dixon line. My objection is on account of the race prejudice that exists there."

## EASTERN BASEBALL.

The Orioles Monkey With the Giants at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The Baltimore made monkeys of the Giants and gave them the worst defeat of the season. Baltimore 20, base hits 24, errors 0. New York 1, base hits 4, errors 3.

Batteries—Robinson, McMahon and Epper; Farrell and Westervelt. Umpire, Lynch and Keefe.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 11.—The game was a good one from start to finish. Each team had a chance to claim it at least four times. La Chance's home-run in the last inning decided it.

Brooklyn 11, base hits 15, errors 1. Boston 10, base hits 13, errors 3.

Batteries—Kinslow and Lucid, Ganzel and Sweeney. Umpire, Caffery.

CLEVELAND-CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Chicago 9, base hits 10, errors 7.

Cleveland 11, base hits 11, errors 1. Batteries—Stratton and Schriver, Cuddy and Zimmerman. Umpire, McQuaid.

CINCINNATI-ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Holtz's home-run in the ninth inning, with two men out, scored the needed run to win the game.

Cincinnati 7, base hits 10, errors 2. St. Louis 6, base hits 10, errors 2.

Batteries—Murphy and Fisher, Twineham, Brettenstein and Hawley. Umpire, Hurst.

PHILADELPHIA-WASHINGTON. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Philadelphia won two games from the Senators today. In the first, the home team took the lead and was never headed. In the second, Maul proved an easy mark for the home players and they hit him all over the field.

First game: Philadelphia 10, base hits 16, errors 4. Washington 7, base hits 9, errors 2.

Batteries—Buckley and Weyhing, McGuire and Maul. Umpire, Emslie.

PITTSBURGH-LOUISVILLE. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The home team won the game by bouncing its hits in the third.

Pittsburgh 3, base hits 6, errors 1. Louisville 2, base hits 8, errors 1.

Batteries—Gumbert and Mack, Menefee and Grim. Umpire, Huggard.

SUNDAY GAMES. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Judge Horton today granted an injunction restraining the Chicago League Ball-Team from playing baseball on Sunday. The injunction was asked by the International Sunday Observance League. After lengthy arguments by attorneys, however, the court dissolved the injunction this afternoon. The regular game will be played tomorrow.

EASTERN TRACKS. Ballarat Easily Defeats Cicero on the Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The chief interest of the day was the Champagne stakes. Eleven faced the starter, with The Commoner as favorite. He rewarded this confidence by romping home, an easy winner.

The other stakes, the Van Tassel and

Kearney steeplechase stakes, brought together, for the second time, Cicero, the Western Jumper, and the famous Ballarat, and provided a hollow victory for the latter.

Five and a half furlongs: Robin Hood won, Derfargilla second, Van Jim third; time 1:07 1/4.

One mile and a sixteenth: Lehman won, Tom Skidmore second, La Jora third; time 1:43.

Five furlongs: The Commoner won, Manchester second, Keenan third; time 1:50 1/4.

Six and a half furlongs: Rubicon won, Galilee second, Potentate third; time 1:20 1/4.

One mile and a furlong: Cactus won, Salina D. second, Gloaming third; time 1:54 1/4.

Short steeplechase course: Ballarat won, Miles Standish second, Cicero third; time 4:01.

Jerome Park. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—At Jerome Park today, the track was fair.

Five and a half furlongs: Emma won, Mile Star second, Montony third; time 1:11 1/4.

Five and a half furlongs: Berwyn won, Shelly Tuttle second, My Gyp third; time 1:20.

One mile and a sixteenth: Terrapin won, Arab second, Mic Mac Queen third; time 1:44.

Six furlongs: Perrier won, Black Hawk second; time 1:16 1/2; two starters.

The Titian course: Shadow won, Darken second, Jodan third; time 1:22.

One mile and a furlong: Darius won, Prince Klamath second, Warlike third; time 2:04.

St. Louis Races. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile: Lizzie V. won, Collector second, Brookwood third; time 1:29 1/2.

Five furlongs: Mollie King won, Aunt Jane second, Trifter third; time 1:07 1/4.

One mile: Gentry second, Moonstone, Lucille H. second, Alvin Swift third; time 2:05 1/2.

The 2:26 class, pacing, purse \$2500: Lucille H. won, Daisy Despard second, Babbette and Anshuser also started; time 2:10 1/4, 2:14 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:14 1/2.

The 2:18 class, pacing, purse \$1500: Joe Paschen won in three straight heats, J. C. Gentry second, Moonstone, Lucille H., Jessie and Alvin Swift also started; time 2:09 1/2, 2:09 1/2, 2:09 1/2.

At Hawthorne. HAWTHORNE, Aug. 11.—Five furlongs: Freedom won, Dora Caesar second, Tremmer third; time 1:37.

Seven furlongs: Lucky Dog won, Chiswick second, Pop Gray third; time 1:51 1/4.

One mile: Get There won, Duke second, Maryland third; time 1:47 1/2.

Six furlongs: Freddie L. T. won, Preference second, Boose third; time 1:19.

Five furlongs: Neutral won, Adam second, Woodford third; time 1:36.

Six furlongs: Emperor won, Disturbance second, Eagle Bird third; time 1:18 1/4.

One mile: Contentment won, Ballarius second, Silver Tip third; time 1:44 1/2.

Red Bluffs Fair. RED BLUFFS, Aug. 11.—After a very successful season the fair closed tonight.

Trotting, purse \$125, 3:15 class: Hera won, Core S. second, Melrose third; time 2:30, 2:30, 2:27 1/2.

Running, one mile and an eighth, purse \$250: April won, Morton second, Long D'O' third; time 2:05.

Special five furlong, dash, purse \$100: Lou L. won, Jessie Sturgill second, Woodbury, Jr., third; time 1:03 1/2.

Hurdle, one mile: Dave Douglas won, Althaus second, Ben Martin third; time 1:55 1/4.

NEW RECORDS. Bicyclists at Utica Travel Half Miles Rapidly.

UTICA (N. Y.), Aug. 11.—At the matinee races of the Utica Bicycle Club, this evening, J. E. Jenney broke the class A half-mile record in competition, which record was made by him. Today he made it in 1 m. 2 s.

In a half-mile tandem, flying start, un-

paced, Jenney and Emil George rode under the wire in 58 s, thus establishing a new world's record.

## ZIMMERMAN.

He Breaks an English Quarter-mile Record.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Arthur A. Zimmerman, champion cyclist, broke the English quarter-mile record of 31 s 2 s today, doing the distance in 30 s 4 s.

In the five-mile international race, Edwards was first; time 12:19. Wheeler second, Louvat third. On the last lap Zimmerman and Verheyen collided. The latter was seriously hurt. Zimmerman was not much injured.

## A SQUABBLE.

International Bicycle Meet at Minnesota Broken Up.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—The second international bicycle meeting held in this city under the Minneapolis Cycling Association broke up in large squabble between the class B men and the management this afternoon over the attempt of the referee to set a time of 7:05 and later of 7:25 on the three-mile race, in which class B men were about to appear. The class B men, it is alleged, had been trying to string the managers of the meet, and their work had not been satisfactory, and it was this which led to the placing of the limit. They protested and with some reason at the action of the referee, but without effect, and they even went to their quarters, though they were warned if they did not return to the track within a few minutes they would be ruled off. They did not come back and the affair caused considerable dissatisfaction.

The judges announced the next contest. This was the mile consolation, and the men at first refused to ride unless the class B race should first be run, but most of them finally consented to appear and the event was brought off. This was the last race of the afternoon.

The best performance was that of Bird of St. Paul in the mile handicap, starting at scratch. He made the distance in 2:17 1/2 s, beating the field. Other races were:

Mile, 2:18 class: Morien of St. Paul won; time 2:24 1/2.

Two-mile handicap, class B: Cooper of Detroit, 10 yards, won, E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, second; time 5:06 1/2.

Two-mile open, class A: Time limit, 5:20. Becker of Minneapolis won, Martin of St. Paul second; time 5:19 1/2.

One mile, open, class B: McDonald of New York won in 2:40 1/2 s; was declared off because of the limit of 2:30.

Two-mile handicap, class B: Cooper of Detroit won in 7:23.

Five-mile State championship: Barney Bird won, Becker second; time 14:18 1/2.

WHITE WINGS. The New York Yacht Squadron Off Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN (Mass.), Aug. 11.—The New York Yacht Squadron arrived here late yesterday afternoon. The start was made shortly after 10 a. m., the yacht going in the following order: Sloops, Ilderin, Queen Mab, Navaho, Wasp, Volunteer, Jessica, Katherina, Gosoon, Schooners, Milina, Constellation, Neera Emerald, Quicksip, Elsie Marie, Shamrock and Mayflower.

The wind at first was southwest with indications for a fresh breeze, but two minutes later it died out, except a light breeze from the south, which finally freshened and made windward work necessary for two hours until the Vineyard Sound lightship was reached.

The Elsie passed first, closely followed by the Wasp and Navaho, about ten minutes later. The windward work over most of the race went inside the minute mark, the Elsie being well in advance, the Navaho showing speed; however and readily marking off the knots, passing the Elsie about half way up the sound, and was the first yacht in port. She was closely followed by the Wasp and then the schooners Elsie and Constellation.

SALT-WATER DAY. A Yearly Festival Observed by Jersey Folks.

SOUTH AMBERIA (N. J.), Aug. 11.—For one hundred years or more the second Saturday in August has been observed by the residents of this part of Middlesex county as salt-water day. All work is suspended, so that the natives may take their great annual bath in the ocean. Today is salt-water day.

and the inhabitants within a radius of ten miles at sunrise hitched up their teams, farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, stowed themselves away in the bottom of the big farm-wagons, and by 8 o'clock a stream of vehicles poured into town from all points of the compass. A long programme had been prepared for the amusement of the people. A novelty in baseball was a game between the old Raritons and the Pacifics, which clubs flourished twenty years ago.

## BAY DISTRICT.

Summary of Yesterday's Races by the Salt Sea Wave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Following are the summaries of today's races:

Trotting, 2:30 class: Marlin ..... 1 1 1 Eliza S. .... 2 4 2 Tietzen ..... 3 2 3 Montana, Deborah, Rockwood and Lurline also started.

Time 2:30 1/2, 2:18 1/2, 2:19. Pacing, 2:25 class: Videtta ..... 6 1 1 1 Orinda Richmond ..... 1 6 5 6 Eric ..... 3 2 3 3 Our Boy ..... 2 3 5 5 Thera and Walt a little also started.

Time 2:20, 2:17, 2:16 1/2, 2:18 1/2. Special trot, two miles and repeat: Senator L. won in two straight heats, Peter W. second, Alex Burton third, Della H., Wisteria, and Solano Chief also started.

Time 4:54, 4:46.

TWO CHAMPIONS. Tommy Ryan and Billy Layton are Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Tommy Ryan, the world's champion welter-weight, and Billy Layton of this city, champion of the South-west, have been matched to fight in this city in September for a purse of \$1000 and a side bet of \$1500.

The fight will be pulled off before the St. Joseph Athletic Club. Layton is said to have evaded out George La Blanche the Marine, at Des Moines, Iowa, some time ago.

At Grand Island, Neb. GRAND ISLAND (Neb.), Aug. 11.—The relay riders arrived here at 8:45 a. m., 29 1/2 m. ahead of the schedule.

The message reached North Platte at 8:18 o'clock this evening, 32 1/2 m. ahead of schedule time, though the relay riders are less frequent as the western part of Nebraska is reached, and the sand makes the roads heavy, the time gain is being steadily increased.

NEARING THE GOAL. CHEYENNE, Aug. 11.—The relay-riders reached Ogallala at 11:30 p. m., and expect to reach Julesburg at 2 a. m.

The riders were greatly delayed in Nebraska by heavy roads, the result of rain and heavy winds. The message is expected to reach Denver tomorrow afternoon.

A Tennis Match. LONG BEACH (Calif.), Aug. 11.—W. R. Wren of Cambridge, Mass., won the big invitation tennis tournament at Desford Park today by defeating Elliott Chase of Northampton. Wren and Chase were tied for the \$200 challenge trophy before this meeting.

A large number of people witnessed the contest. The score stood 6-5, 6-0, 11-10 in Wren's favor, best three in five.

FATAL PRIZEFIGHT. OMAHA, Aug. 11.—Fletcher Robbins, who was defeated in a prizefight by Jimmy Linsey at Plattsmouth Thursday night, is dying of injuries received. It is reported that warrants have been issued for Linsey, Sandy Griswold, the sporting editor of the Bee, who refereed the battle, and a hundred spectators.

Out of Existence. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Today the Old Louisville Jockey Club, which has been at the head of the racing in the South for twenty years, practically passed out of existence. Assignee Osborne accepted the only bid made, that of \$800 by the New Louisville Jockey Club, which will pay off all debts of the club and begin a new racing season.

Overland Against Time. HAMMOND (Ind.), Aug. 11.—Cyclist Dan Wood passed through here at 3:15 p. m. on his way to South Bend. He left Chicago at 1 o'clock to lower the Chicago-New York record of 10d. 4h. and 39m.

A Failed Firm. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The schedules in the assignment of Wendell, Goodwin & Frederick, of the firm of Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors, were filed today in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are \$34,344.30, and the nominal assets \$1,307,405, and the actual assets \$101. The personal statement of Goodwin's liabilities show them to be \$128,672. The nominal assets \$134,380, and the actual assets \$350.

## PRIMARIES.

THE REORGANIZED DEMOCRATS OF SACRAMENTO MEET.

Delegates to the State Convention Chosen from the Several Districts. A Nomination for Congress from Missouri.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 11.—The primaries of the reorganized Democrats for delegates to the Democratic State Convention were held today. The following delegates were elected:

Twentieth District—H. M. La Rue, Peter Flaherty, Thomas Fox, W. N. Lawton, F. T. Van Fleet, W. C. Oliver and Joseph Hahn.

Twenty-first District—Matt F. Johnson, W. A. Gett, Jr., Felix Dunn, L. Alexander, J. Carroll and James Davis.

Twenty-second District—Joseph Rottler, P. H. McGrath, Gilles Doty, Granville Furnish, John Rooney, and J. B. Harris.

The reorganizers are sanguine of recognition by the Democratic State Central Committee.

THE TENTH MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The prohibitionists of the Tenth District today nominated George H. Timmerman for Congress.

IN ALABAMA. Senator Chandler's Resolution to Investigate the Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Chandler, in accordance with his resolution of Friday, introduced his resolution today, looking to the investigation of the recent election in Alabama. He asked that it go over. In connection with this matter, Senator Chandler has received a telegram from W. H. Skaggs, which he intends to read when the resolution comes up again. It was from Birmingham, August 7, as follows:

"Hon. William E. Chandler, United States Senate: We hope the Senate will pass the resolution to investigate the Alabama election and appoint a committee composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists. We will get petitions of 5000 citizens of this State for the appointment of a committee. We can furnish conclusive evidence of the most stupendous frauds ever committed on the American continent. Dallas county, Senator Morgan's home, gave 5700 majority for Oates. We have a list of the votes polled in that county in every precinct, and the total is less than 2000. Armed deputies were in every precinct and the bulldozing and intimidation were without precedent."

(Signed)—W. H. SKAGGS, Chairman.

DEVASTATION. Gladwin County, Mich., Ravaged by Forest Fires.

GLADWIN (Mich.), Aug. 11.—Forest fires are raging throughout Gladwin county, and while much damage has been done, it is probable that the great work done in clearing the land will more than make it good. Several hundred thousand feet of logs belonging to the Eastmans are burned, and a large amount of timber belonging to Bliss and Van Auckin is burning east of this city.

At Smith Creek, a small town eight miles from here, one settler was burned out. North and east of this city is a large tract on fire. A settler by the name of Holcomb, and another whose name cannot be learned, were driven out by the flames, and lost everything.

NOT IN IT. The Resignation of President Reinhardt is Accepted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The resignation of Reinhardt as president and director was accepted, to take effect September 1 or at such earlier date as he may have completed the details of business requiring his attention. On Reinhardt's retirement, First Vice-President D. B. Robinson is authorized and directed to perform the duties of president until a president is elected.

Today A. J. Cheney, Jr., of Boston, representing a large bond and stock interest in the system, was elected a director and member of the Executive and Finance Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Robert Harris.

## CASH, READY CASH, DID IT!

For \$2275 cash we purchased from Sheriff Oline the entire stock and fixtures of the Bankrupt Berlin Cloak Co., (F. Dallmer, proprietor,) and all valued at \$15,000. Was that not a bargain? The word was coined for this occasion. Certain parties have opened a small line, (necessarily on consignment,) and are advertising same as a "Bankrupt Stock," and a "40c on the dollar" sale.

There is only one Real Berlin Bankrupt Sale, and this is it.

There may be another shortly—insolvent debtors are dangerous playthings. Is crime a success? Fraud and misrepresentation may catch a few ignorant lookers, but truth and straight-forwardness fill our store with eager buyers. Can they help it? Can you?

## READ OUR SURPRISES FOR TOMORROW:

## CAPES.

Made of the finest imported Broadcloth, hand-somely embroidered, full lined in extra heavy silk; colors, navy, black and green; bankrupt Berlin sold them for \$







## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

## Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

## THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

## The Board of Education Claims That There is Not a Deficit—The Outfall Sewer—Petitions.

At the City Hall yesterday there was a short session of the Board of Equalization and a general clearing up of committee work in preparation for tomorrow's meeting of the Council.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

**Public Works**  
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE COUNCIL TOMORROW.  
The Board of Public Works has prepared the following report for presentation to the City Council tomorrow:

"In the matter of the petition No. 615 of O. T. Johnson, asking that the name of the street between Figueroa street and Lucas avenue, be changed to Maryland street, we recommend the same be granted and the City Attorney instructed to present an ordinance in accordance therewith.

"We also recommend the same action on the petition of Mrs. O. T. Bridge and others, asking that the name of Barrow street, near Westlake Park, be changed to Colorado street.

"In the matter of the petition of Joe Arnold, No. 614, calling attention to the bad condition of the intersection of Seventh and Main streets, caused by a storm water pipe, we recommend the petition be referred to the City Engineer for a report as to a suitable remedy therefor.

"In the matter of the petition, No. 612, from S. L. Toole, asking that the grade of Freeman street, between Union avenue and the western city limits, be established, we recommend the petition be granted and the City Engineer instructed to present a necessary ordinance of intention for the same.

"We also recommend the granting of the petition, No. 611, from S. L. Toole and others, asking that the grade of Freeman street, between Washington and Hoover streets, be established, and that the City Engineer be instructed to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

"We also recommend the same action on the petition, No. 613, from C. M. Wells, asking that the grade of Newhall street, between First street and Ocean View avenue, be established.

"In the matter of the petition, No. 539, from William Whalley, calling attention to the unprotected condition of a gravel pit owned by the city and fronting on DeLong street, we recommend the same be referred to the Street Superintendent with instructions to take the necessary action to protect the pit from caving.

"We recommend that the communication from John M. Warner, No. 417, in reference to storm water on Figueroa street, south of Jefferson street, be referred to the Sanja Committee.

"We recommend the following mentioned petitions be filed as the subject matter therein have been acted on: No. 416, from John M. Warner; No. 561, from J. A. Oltendren; No. 568, from Charles M. Stinson and others; No. 569, from W. C. Chichester and others; No. 571, from R. E. Mellette; No. 575, from J. R. Armstrong; and No. 419, from James Smith and others."

## THE STORRS FRANCHISE.

**OLIVER**  
H. E. Storrs deposited with the City Clerk yesterday one certified check for \$2869.36 to pay the Third street property-owners for paving and two other certified checks amounting to \$3640, for the price of the company's bid. The checks are drawn on a local bank and are deposited with the City Clerk to be kept by him till the ordinance granting the franchise for Third, Hill and other streets goes into effect, or else till the proper time, in the event the franchise should not be granted, to be returned.

It is thought the council will pass the ordinance tomorrow, granting the franchise, over the Mapco, etc. According to the terms of the franchise actual construction is to be commenced within three months after the same is granted and the work is to be finished and the plant in operation within one year. Mr. Storrs says it is not unlikely the new line will be operated by a power-house to be built.

## Board of Equalization.

**PETITIONS FOR REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT HEARD.**  
At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Equalization H. D. Barrows was heard in behalf of a petition from him, asking that the assessment on lot 20, block D, of the Rivers & Vignola tract be reduced from \$6240 to \$4800. On motion the petition was denied.

John G. Santos was heard through his attorney, O. A. Dobinson, on a petition from him asking that the assessment on improvements of lot 11, block 107, Bellevue Terrace tract be reduced from \$2250 to \$1750. On motion the assessment was reduced from \$2250 to \$1700.

Mr. Johnson of the Johnson & Keeney Company appeared and asked permission to withdraw a petition presented by his company, asking a reduction in the assessment on lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, of Johnson & Keeney's tract subdivision of the Pierce tract. He stated the petition had been presented under a misunderstanding. On motion permission to withdraw was granted as asked.

The board adjourned till tomorrow, but will not take up any further business till Tuesday.

## SPIRITUALISTS OBJECT TO PAYING A HEAVY LICENSE.

Charles Petersen and a large number of others have filed a petition to the City Council, which petition says:

"We, the undersigned petitioners, representing both Spiritualists and non-Spiritualists, would respectfully call your attention to sec. 14 of the proposed new license ordinance, wherein spiritual mediums and clairvoyants are taxed \$10 per month for the privilege of pursuing their vocations. Believing the said section to be levied against a class recognizing spiritualism, as their philosophy and religion, and the mediums of the same, and knowing teachers of the same, and knowing spiritualism to rest on the same legal grounds in this State as any other religious denomination, we would most respectfully request you to exempt spiritual mediums and clairvoyants, holding certificates of ordination, from the operations of said above-mentioned section of the ordinance."

O. T. Johnson and a number of others have filed a petition to the City Council, which says:

"Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are property-owners on one or more of the several streets heretofore mentioned, and that they desire to have the improvements hereinafter described made at the same time, believing that it will be the most economical way, and for the best interests of the city, and the petition goes on to ask the following: "That the name of Dolly street, formerly called Emma street, be changed

to Fifth street, said street extending from Fremont avenue to Figueroa street; that the name of Ida street, between Beaudry avenue and Figueroa street, be changed to Fourth street; that all streets lying between Sixth and Fourth streets and Eliza street and Fremont avenue, be graded, guttered and sidewalks, after the names of the streets have been changed as before stated, and that any corrections may be made in the grade that may be found necessary, and that the grades of the streets, where not established, be established."

Particularly described, the streets asked to be improved are: Sixth street, between Bixel street and Lucas avenue; Fifth street, from Lucas avenue to Fremont avenue; Dolly street, formerly called Emma street, when its name shall have been changed to Fifth street, from Figueroa street to Fremont avenue; Streets street, when its name shall have been changed to Maryland street, from Lucas avenue to Figueroa street; Figueroa street, from Fourth street to Sixth street, and Fourth street from Beaudry avenue to Fremont avenue.

Continuing, the petition says: "We ask that all of these improvements be made at the same time, and if permitted under the law, that they all be let in one contract, so that the whole district may have the immediate benefits of this great improvement."

"The above proposed improvements are among the most important improvements lately undertaken within the city limits, and we beg of your honorable body that you give this petition that prompt and careful attention which the same merits and deserves."

## Providencia Water Suit.

The suit brought by the city for the condemnation of certain lands owned by Messrs. Pomeroy and Hooker on what is known as the Providencia ranch is likely to be settled some time next October or November. The final judgment is obtained the price fixed by the city for the amount which the city must pay for the land will have to be paid by the city within thirty days of that date. The land is to be used for the purpose of building a system of waterworks and on which the city had an option from its owners about one year ago. The option was for \$10,000 and the members of the Council insisting that the land was not worth that amount, the option was permitted to expire.

## Status of the School Fund.

On the part of the school board the statement made in yesterday's Times that the common school fund is overdrawn \$8886.49 is disputed and it is stated that, instead of there being a deficit, there is a balance of \$6013.51 in that fund. This apparent discrepancy between the figures of the school board and the City Auditor is explained by the fact that it is claimed the \$15,000 borrowed by the board from the funds at the disposal of the City Council last year will not have to be paid back.

The City Auditor expresses himself otherwise and says he intends to present a communication to the Council tomorrow calling attention to the fact the money has not been returned.

## The Outfall Sewer

Besides the use for which it is intended, says City Engineer Dockweiler, the outfall sewer is proving a substantial benefit to the city in a way of which little has been said. It places the city in a position where all the water available for the sanja may be sold.

In years past the irrigators south of the city would pay for the water running in the canals for a part of the time only. The city having no other place to sell the water would be permitted to continue running in the ditch with the result that the people would get it without paying for it. As it is now, whenever the Vernon and neighboring irrigators decline to purchase the water it may be turned into the outfall sewer, and from there there is a demand for all water that can be had.

## A New Sewer District.

It is expected an ordinance of intention will be presented to the Council tomorrow for the severing of the district mentioned for the sewer of the district mentioned in the Times three or four days ago, bounded by Third street, the Alameda street, Macy street and the river. The proceedings will include the laying of sewers in all the streets or part of streets in the district which are not otherwise provided for, as, for instance, where streets touch an edge of the district where a sewer is already laid.

The names of the streets in which sewers of the district system will be laid are Third, Gary, Second, Vignes, Aliso, Rose, Hewitt, First, Banning, Turner, Lafayette, Amelia, Jackson, Lazard, Ducommun, Commercial, Howard, Macy and Center.

## Other Eastern Candidates.

The fact was developed at the City Hall yesterday that the chance that Mr. Holmann may not accept the position of Superintendent of City Schools, has caused other candidates to be heard from. A young man, said to be from Denver, has approached at least one member of the school board and made known the fact that he would like the position.

## City Hall Notes

Earl B. Miller and another have filed a protest against the sidewalking of the south side of Third street, between Olive and Grand avenues.

The Finance Committee did not get together yesterday and so the matter of the proposed refunding of a large portion of the city's bonded indebtedness was not taken up.

City Assessor Hinton states he believes the total city assessment roll for this year will be reduced but little, if at all, by the Board of Equalization. The amounts by which the roll has been raised have been not far from equivalent to the amounts by which it has been reduced.

J. W. Buckley and others have filed a petition asking that Fourth street, between Omar avenue and Wolfkall avenue, be ordered graded, guttered, cement curbed, that cement sidewalks six feet wide be laid thereon and that it also be sewer, all the work to be done under the bond act.

Messrs. Mackey and Young have signed a contract for delivering free on board cars in this city 125 tons of first-class barley hay, carefully cured from this year's crop. The contract price is \$15 per ton and the sureties on the bond are Conrad Scherer and Barnabas Deane. The hay is to be paid for as delivered and accepted.

A contract was signed yesterday by Grant Bros. for the grading, guttering and otherwise improving of Figueroa street from Adams street southerly to the charter boundary. A bond in the sum of \$5000 is given, with J. Schroeder and J. M. Johnson as sureties, for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract. This is stated to be one of the largest pieces of work of its kind done in the city.

## AT THE COURTHOUSE.

**THE COURTS**  
YOUNG NICKERSON PLEADS GUILTY—GENERAL COURT NOTES.

A. A. Nickerson, the young railroad clerk, charged with forgery, appeared before Judge McKinley in Department One yesterday morning, and, after obtaining leave to withdraw his former plea of not guilty and substituting that of guilty for it, was sentenced to imprisonment at San Quentin penitentiary for the term of one year. The other case of that nature, was thereupon dismissed, upon motion of the District Attorney.

## ADJUDGED INSANE.

Thomas Henry Barnshaw, a native of Rhode Island, 39 years of age, residing with his mother, at Green Meadows, was duly adjudged insane and committed to

the State Asylum at Highlands, by Judge McKinley, yesterday, a verdict was rendered, and the recommendation of the examining physicians, Drs. Smith and Kierulff. The patient was discharged from the State asylum about two years ago.

## Court Notes.

Charles Beecher, the youth charged with having set fire to a culvert on the Southern California Railway, on July 9 last, was duly arraigned upon the charge of arson, and allowed until Monday next in which to plead thereto.

W. F. Millender appeared before Judge McKinley and a jury yesterday morning to answer to the charge of burglary, he being accused of having entered the house of F. M. Trapp, at Vernon, on July 8 last, and stolen therefrom a watch and chain belonging to Joseph Nell, and was convicted in short order. Sentence was deferred until Wednesday next.

John A. Lindholm, a native of Finland, and Daniel Erickson, a Dane, were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge McKinley yesterday, upon the necessary proofs of qualification and residence, and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Judge McKinley heard and denied the motion to set aside the information and overruled the demurrer thereto, in the case against Daniel Casady, charged with having committed a crime, a servant girl with intent to commit rape. The defendant thereupon entered his plea of not guilty, and was ordered to appear for trial on Tuesday, August 21 next.

## New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new suits:

Aliso W. Mallard et al. vs. Southern California National Bank; action to quiet title to part of lot 8, block 37, Hancock's survey of the thirty-five acre donation lots.

Max Harris vs. C. L. Fisher; action to recover \$400 and interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Mrs. C. C. Brown vs. R. F. Lotsepoh et al.; action to compel the defendants to satisfy a mortgage for \$888 on 320 acres of land in section 27, township 2, range 14 west, and to hold \$1112 in trust for plaintiff on ten acres thereof.

Thomas E. Gullock vs. Edred Drew et al.; action to foreclose a mortgage on ten acres of land in section 10, township 4 south, range 12 west, for \$300.

## AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

**Federal Courts.**  
THE GOLDSTEIN CASE—THE COUNTER-PEETERS.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning the Goldstein contempt case was called for hearing by Judge Ross, but C. C. Stephens, Esq., of counsel for the defense, being too sick to appear, and his associate, Byron Waters, Esq., not being prepared to proceed, the matter went over until Wednesday morning next.

In the United States District Court the hearing of the case appealed by Lee Yung from the San Diego Commissioner's court, where he was ordered deported, was set by Judge Ross for August 20 next.

Upon motion of W. J. Hunaker, Esq., and presentation of certificate from the Supreme Court of Missouri, W. A. Sloane, Esq., of San Diego, was duly admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law.

The two Italian counterfeiters, Diego Cilli and Michael Elgo, who were sentenced to prison for the manufacture of counterfeit money, on Thursday last, reappeared, and, through the medium of an interpreter, informed the court that they had entered pleas of guilty under a misunderstanding. It being shown to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants believed they were pleading to the charge of having uttered counterfeit money, whereas the indictments against them charged that they had died and counterfeiting apparatus in their possession, the sentence was vacated and they were allowed to enter their pleas of not guilty to the real charge. Their cases were then passed, to be set on Monday next.

Both courts then adjourned for the term, but will reconvene for the August term on Monday next, when the trial calendars will be called.

## CRIME IS A DISEASE.

It is Unnecessary—in All Forms It is Curable Instantly.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor of the Times): As by pressure at one central station this whole city is instantly lighted by electricity, so by pressure at one central station the whole human system can be instantly made to glow with a vigorous circulation of blood forcing itself to every extremity.

The underlying principle of both are as old as creation, and both of recent discovery, admitting of no possible argument, only requiring investigation and trial to prove either assertion.

By following the course instigated by nature, this assisted circulation may be carried on to any extent, limited only by the demands of human suffering. As in the electric system obstructions breaking the current will destroy the light so in the human system any obstruction or sore on the line of the sympathetic (or automatic) nerves will retard or wholly destroy the blood current, producing maladies named, according to the location of the obstruction or reflex.

There are ten words in the standard medical works which should be removed, and the time has come for their removal. At once all systems of cure would partake of one general revolution. The minor diseases which are almost universal and lead to more complicated ones, would cease. Lean, bloodless humanity would fatten up, and longevity be greatly extended.

The ten words are these: The diseases of the sympathetic nerves are not well understood.

When we consider that these nerves control the life of the body and all of the vital organs, it would seem important that everybody should know their nature.

On a proper understanding of this principle depends our life, and the destiny of this nation. There is no other way to grapple with disease or suppress the cancer words of anarchy. The "know thyself" is the weapon of the conqueror. All sickness, distress or crime, or anything unnatural affecting the body or brain, are simply symptoms of disease. There can be but one remedy for suspended animation, and that is a full and proper circulation of the blood. There can be but one way of producing a full circulation of blood and action, whose office is to restore a normal condition. This action must be upon the sympathetic nerves, which control the circulation, and at their focus (as indicated by the pulse) are found the terminals of thought, motion, respiration, the optic, auditory, the sensory, the operating power of life—all clustered with their separate individualities. The little mouths, with automatic mechanisms, make it as impossible to feed them at any other point, as it is to feed a horse at any point except the mouth.

The line indicated by nature in taking the waste products of food and passing them slowly by the focus power of these nerves, so as to destroy the waste products and wash the waste of the system and equalize the circulation, should indicate to any intelligent doctor, or any person interested in his own health (as this operation is purely mechanical), the true "key to health." The rectal office is the chief focus of the sympathetic nerves. Artificial respiration is so perfect a substitute for the natural upon the automatic mechanism there centered as to be easily mistaken for the supernatural; but there is not a single element that controls the health in this new era of thought.

Dilation must be either natural or artificial, to maintain any reasonable degree of health. In exact ratio as the natural dilation has been reduced by disease, or the mistaken use of drugs or warm water, so has the age and happiness of mankind been reduced.

In a reasonably healthy body a single artificial dilation will restore the immediate circulation for the day, and quickly cure any acute pain, headache, cold feet, indigestion, constipation, asthma, paralysis, convulsions, chloroform narcosis, anaesthesia, asphyxia, asthma paroxysms, anasthesia, and all other diseases of the system.

There is no question but that every sick person has a sore or imperfect nerve terminal, on which they could not be sick. Prof. Thompson of New York has lately been examining those who profess to be healthy, and 50 per cent of even those plainly show imperfections at the sphincter.

The most pitiable forms of disease are those which affect the intellectual portion of the brain and plainly show it in the generative organs which control the blood supply.

There should be a Committee of Public Safety in every city to search out the first appearance of crime in peculiar-acting people, who are all curable by restoring a natural circulation of blood, and with it mental balance.

A competent city surgeon, supported by a clean public sentiment, could unlock the city prison in three months with perfect safety.

Simply release the terminal nerves which control the blood supply to the brain and criminals disappear.

Not fully understanding the principles of this cure, I asked at a New York insane asylum the proportion of recidivist diseases among the nearly one thousand inmates. "Recidivist diseases why they all have it," was the prompt reply.

This principle of creation was discovered on a Chicago dissecting table eight years ago, but was presented to the world under a cloud which obscured its true inwardness.

By repulsive names not expressing its wonderful effects upon the nervous system, it was rejected by the general profession. Its discovery was so overcome by the magic of his own hand that he forgot to give the success of his life an appropriate name. Five hundred doctors and ten thousand people have since received treatment under his direction. Ten thousand doctors now practice it in all the cities in the land.

Each and every human being is entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Let doctor and people adopt these simple, natural principles of life, which is another name for health. Then all shall have the liberty of this land of the free, and as they maintain a normal condition and mental balance, they will be free from vice and crime, adopting the pursuits of happiness as a natural consequence.

LEWIS HOWELL ROGERS.

## Will Pay You.

WILL pay you to attend the Monday bargain sale at the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South Spring street.

**YOUR SYSTEM IS RUN DOWN, YOU COUGH,**

**YOU ARE DISGUSTED WITH LIFE**

**CHOCOLATE EMULSION**

Is the ACME of nutritious and stimulating food and TONIC.

IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS who have tried it.

IT IS AS PALATABLE AS MILK OR HONEY

and it is GUARANTEED to contain 50 per cent of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL together with the Hypophosphates of Calcium and Sodium.

(Chocolate Emulsion Co. S. F.)

Free Samples at HEINZMAN'S 232 N. MAIN.

## Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM.

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.

**DR. WONG.**  
713 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

**ARABIAN OIL**

The Best Remedy on Earth for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Weakness, Headache, Toothache, Bruises and Burns.

H. M. Sale & Son, 220 S. Spring AGENTS

**Auctioneers—**  
**Matlock & Reed.**

Having leased the store 204 South Spring Street, opposite Hotel Beck Hotel, are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandise. The best location in the city enables us to make good sales and quick returns.

**Woodbury**  
Business College,  
238 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough courses in the Commercial Branches, Shorthand and Typewriting and English Branches. In session all the year. Individual instruction. Finest college rooms in the State. Elevator for pupils' use. Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship, or call at college office for full information.

G. A. HOUGH, President.  
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**J. M. Griffith Company,**  
**LUMBER DEALERS,**  
And manufacturers of Boars, Windows, Blinds and Stairs. Mill work of every description.

534 N. Alameda St., Los Angeles.

**Los Angeles**  
**Lighting**  
**Company,**

457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Gas Cooking Appliances from 75c up. Avoid the dangers of Gasoline by having your Gasoline Stove converted into a GAS STOVE.

## Ladies!

## See This!

**Closing - out Sale,**  
**Lease expires August**  
**31. Entire stock must**  
**be sold before that**  
**date.**

**Laces,**  
**Embroideries,**  
**Hosiery,**

**Underwear,**  
**Corsets,**  
**Gloves,**

**Ribbons,**  
**Ladies' and**  
**Gentlemen's**  
**Handkerchiefs.**

**AT LESS**  
**Than New York Cost**  
**prices, for**

**15 Days Only.**

**Franklin Hunter,**  
321 S. Spring st.  
(Between Third and Fourth.)

**A New Departure!**

Not a dollar need be paid for treatment of ruptures until cure is effected.

**Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co.,**  
**SPECIALISTS**  
655 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 30 to 60 days, all cases of RUPTURE, Varicocele, Hydrocele, PILES, FISSURE, FISTULA and ULCERATION, without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention of business.

**DISEASES OF WOMEN SKILLFULLY TREATED.**  
CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE

Can refer interested parties to many Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

**NOTICE.**  
On August 1, 1894, we REDUCED THE PRICE of Electric Incandescent Light, meter measurement, to

**Eight-tenths of 1 Cent**  
**per Ampere-hour.**

Incandescent Lamp Renewals furnished Free.

The Los Angeles Electric Co.  
457 South Broadway,  
Los Angeles.

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238 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough courses in the Commercial Branches, Shorthand and Typewriting and English Branches. In session all the year. Individual instruction. Finest college rooms in the State. Elevator for pupils' use. Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship, or call at college office for full information.

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457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Gas Cooking Appliances from 75c up. Avoid the dangers of Gasoline by having your Gasoline Stove converted into a GAS STOVE.

**GAS...**

**COOKING AND**  
**HEATING STOVES**

Of all kinds can be seen in actual operation at the office of the

**Los Angeles**  
**Lighting**  
**Company,**

457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Gas Cooking Appliances from 75c up. Avoid the dangers of Gasoline by having your Gasoline Stove converted into a GAS STOVE.

**GAS STOVE.**

## J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

**NOT** a toy;







## LINERS

## FOR SALE—

House.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE RESIDENCE on Thompson st., near Adams, and convenient to the University electric line, 6000; price only \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A HARD-FINISHED house of 2 rooms and kitchen, shed, trees, bath, lawn, lawn, flowers, etc.; call and see it at once; large lot. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WANT MONEY: \$50 CASH will buy during next 3 days my equity in 6-room house; \$300 due 2 years, \$200 4 years. Apply at once, 8, 10, 12, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AND VACANT lots in all parts of the city. Call on J. A. CALKINS & CAPEL, 123 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—\$1300 ON INSTALLMENTS: 6-room house, 2 lots, windmill and well, 20 fruit trees. Call at corner NINTH AND STANTON STS., near Central-ave. electric line.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, SOUTHWEST corner of Temple and Lake Street, in 6000 ft. lot; call on J. A. CALKINS & CAPEL, 123 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF THE CHOICEST business lots on Broadway, from Second to Fifth, ranging from \$500 per lot upward. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM RESIDENCE in south part of the city near Main; good barn, cement walks, lawn, etc.; price \$750. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE; bath, hall, etc.; 10th st., city; a bargain. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM HOUSE, HALL AND all modern improvements; 10th st., city; a bargain. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway.

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## FOR SALE—

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A RIGHT GOOD FARM wagon for less than value. RICH, 812 S. Raymond, between Hope and Flower sts.

FOR SALE—A RIFLE INCUBATOR, 200-egg; also a few young chicks and ducks, call on A. J. TRENNHOLM, South 12th st.

FOR SALE—BEDROOM FURNITURE; folding bed, nearly new. Call on J. A. CALKINS & CAPEL, 123 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH one organ, all in good order. 330 EDOGUE WARE ROAD, near Temple-st. power-house.

FOR SALE—FINE TULARE COUNTY wheat hay, above and rich in grain; by the bale, 411 S. SPRING ST. 12

FOR SALE—WEBER SQUARE PIANO in fine condition; will sell on installment. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A NEW COLUMBIA '94 Bicycle; has been ridden for two months. Address OWNER, box 14, Times Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD TOP GUTTER, covered camping wagon. Call Monday, 107 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; little used; bargain; part cash. Address R. B. DEXTER, 205 W. Second.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE SLOOP VIOLET, 100 DUNEY, Apply 141 PRIMROSE AVENUE, East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—PEACHES AND PEARS FOR CANNING at moderate prices. 602 EUCLID ST., near Highland.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED ENGLISH SADDLE, bridle and martingale. H. B. ADAMS, 112 Commercial st.

FOR SALE—A 2-SEATED CANOPY (UP DUNEY). Apply 141 PRIMROSE AVENUE, East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN IN A NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE. Address R. B. DEXTER, 205 W. Second.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR 8-ROOM HOUSE; must sell. H. P. ERNST & CO., 301 W. First.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ROAD CART; good condition. 114 W. WASHINGTON, corner Bush.

FOR SALE—A WESTER UPRIGHT piano, nearly new. Address P. O. Box 12.

FOR SALE—A NEW CIDER AND WINE press. Address R. B. DEXTER, 205 W. Second.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SUBURB ON car. W. WIDNEY, 138 S. Broadway, 12

FOR SALE—A HAND-MADE CART, ALL in good order. 113 COMMERCIAL ST.

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## FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000—2 1/2 ACRES in fruit at Glendale, and 400 cash for next 10 years. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4 ACRES AT LANKERSHIM in full bearing fruit in lot in western Adeline st. Apply OWNER, 125 S. Los Angeles st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BOYLE HEIGHTS AND Anaheim; 1000 ft. of lodging house; HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—1 OR 2 GOOD LOTS AT Santa Monica for standard maple upright piano. BEN E. WARD, 128 S. Spring.

FOR EXCHANGE—4000 LOTS IN PASADENA and cash for fruit ranch with house. Address S. Box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$500 TO \$1000, GOOD, choice property for bank stock. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$2000; A 10-ACRE ALFALFA ranch at Artesia; want city property. \$1500; will trade whole part for.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR A 16 months' lease clearing 40 per month? S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE close to city; something further out. J. Q. HUTTON, 128 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000; 5 ACRES AT Santa Monica for standard maple upright piano. BEN E. WARD, 128 S. Spring.

FOR EXCHANGE—PASADENA PROPERTY for Riverside property. Address R. B. DEXTER, 205 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—A WELL-MATCHED team, survey and harness, for vacant lot in southwest part of city; horses are good roadsters and perfectly safe for family use. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000 WORTH OF fruit, for merchandise, real estate or live stock. Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$750; FURNITURE, including house and wagon; want a good lot or lot in Los Angeles. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHEAP MARE AND buggy for horse, about 800 pounds. Call after 7 p.m. M. M. MARCH, Mary Adams, 123 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NICE, CLEAN stock of groceries; want cash or a good lot in Los Angeles. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main st.

FOR EXCHANGE—LESSONS PIANO OR organ; experienced teacher; fruit or any other. Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID HOME, 7 acres, improved, in Orange, will trade for city property. H. P. ERNST & CO., 301 W. First.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NOTE FOR \$5 due in 60 days, for good lot or lot in Los Angeles. Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR a nice lot or lot in Los Angeles? Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED: PAINTING, including house and wagon; want a good lot or lot in Los Angeles. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GENTLEMAN'S GOLD watch for horse and wagon. Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD, GENTLE, FAM- ily horse, for horse and wagon. Address S. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE BEDROOM SET for young fresh cow. 124 S. DALY.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, HALL AND all modern improvements; 10th st., city; a bargain. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway.

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## FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000—2 1/2 ACRES in fruit at Glendale, and 400 cash for next 10 years. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4 ACRES AT LANKERSHIM in full bearing fruit in lot in western Adeline st. Apply OWNER, 125 S. Los Angeles st.

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FOR EXCHANGE—A WELL-MATCHED team, survey and harness, for vacant lot in southwest part of city; horses are good roadsters and perfectly safe for family use. Address, B. Box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

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SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1894.

FIVE CENTS

## KIM OK KIUN.

## Effect of His Assassination on the Korean Rebellion.

## THE DEAD BODY EXECUTED.

## HOW THE KING'S COURIERS ARE EARNING MONEY.

## The Inside Story of How Kim Captured the King and Sliced off His Enemies' Heads—Was He Patriot or Traitor.

A Talk With the Assassin—A Queer Scheme for Vengeance and How It Is Being Carried Out—The First Complete Story of the Greatest Historical Tragedy of This Generation.

(Special Correspondence. Copyright, 1894 by Frank G. Carpenter.)

NE of the causes of the trouble between Japan, China, and the beginning, in fact, of the present rebellion in Korea, was the assassination of Kim Ok Kiun, at Shanghai. Kim Ok Kiun, after his famous capture of the king, fled to Japan, and he was, for a long time, under the protection of the Japanese government. He was involved over to Shanghai, and was there assassinated by a friend of the King of Korea. Japan almost claimed him as a subject, and she thought that his murderer and his remains should have been carried to Tokyo. Li Hung Chang aided the Koreans in transporting them to this place, and the maltreatment of the body of Kim was probably foreseen by Li Hung Chang when he gave the order for the Chinese vessel of war to carry the body to Korea. This country is a strange mixture of barbarism and civilization. It is almost incredible that these people, whose souls are full of poetry, whose tastes are, I believe, naturally refined, and who pride themselves on being disciples of Confucius, should act in the way they did with Kim Ok Kiun. His body was brought here to Korea. It was cut into pieces and the different parts of it have been carried over the country and hung up as a warning to traitors above the biggest gates of the largest of the Korean cities. Seoul went mad with joy when the news came of the assassination. Business was suspended, and the court devoted itself to feasting and dancing. I am told that 150 of these frail professional maidens, known as geangs, or dancing girls, were brought into the palace in a single night, and when I came here the other day from Chemulpo I passed one of these almond-eyed beauties going back home after her carousal at the capital. She was on horseback, riding astride, and she had a couple of servants with her.

The tale of Kim Ok Kiun's life and death reads more like a romance of the dark ages than the story of actual doings in this year of our Lord, eighteen ninety-four. It will have a great influence upon Korea's future, and in it are comprised events which have materially affected the governments of this part of the world. China and Japan are mixed up in it, and it is largely the cause of the war clouds which are now hovering over Asia. Russia is deeply concerned by it, and England is now trembling at the possibility of its results upon her Indian empire. This little land of Korea is the key to Eastern Asia. If the czar gets his hold upon it China

who held such positions as Kim Ok Kiun held in Korea, and it was from them that Kim got his idea of revolutionizing his own country.

Korea, like Japan, was for years shut out from the rest of the world. Foreigners dared not land upon its shores. No one knew anything about the land, in fact, until twelve years ago, when our own Admiral Shufeldt made the first treaty and opened the country to the civilized world. Commodore Perry, you know, opened Japan, and the fact that America was the first to open Korea, and that it has always been friendly to the country, is one of the reasons why the King would like to have the United States step in and help him in his present trouble. Before Korea had been opened, however, Kim Ok Kiun had told the King of the wonderful changes that were going on in Japan. He had fled the country in order to study its civilization, and in connection with another Korean, named So Kwang Pom, had spent some years in the country. They came back with the idea of inducing the King to adopt the new civilization. At this time, however, the King's father was practically the ruler of Korea. He is a bad man, and he hates Christianity and western methods. He killed thousands of native Christians, and he charged Kim with trying to induce Christianity into Korea. The result was that Kim came near losing his head, and he had to flee. The King's father, in fact, fomented a rebellion, and during this the Chinese troops were called by him into Korea nominally to protect the kingdom. He had all along favored China, and during this rebellion he tried to have the Queen killed. He failed in this, and it was through her family and friends that the revolution did not succeed, and the King was made the ruler of the people. The King's father was banished. He has since returned to Korea, and I saw him riding in state the other day through the main streets of Seoul.

After the rebellion was over Kim Ok Kiun and So Kwang Pom came back here. They asked, I think, in making a treaty with the United States, and began to plan for the introduction of modern civilization. Ambassadors were sent to Washington, and they returned full of new ideas and schemes for the modernization of the country. The chief of these ambassadors was Prince Min Yong Ik, who is related to both King and Queen, and who was one of the most influential of the progressives. The foreigners from all the greatest nations established themselves at the capital, and Korea seemed to be on the same road as Japan. Kim had at this time the implicit confidence of His Majesty. He was head of the colonization department, was vice-president of the foreign office and had undertaken the establishment of a modern postal system for the country. He had begun to build a mint. Electric lights had been ordered from America for the palace, and a body of Korean cadets had been sent to Japan and drilled by the soldiers there. They had come back, and the King had given them important positions in the palace. The Chinese instructors of the troops had been dismissed, and Gatling guns were ordered from America.

In the meantime, the anti-foreign spirit began to rise. The Chinese saw that they and their civilization were losing ground every day. They felt that Korea was slipping away from them, and they did all they could to foment trouble. They soon had a party in their favor. Prince Min Yong Ik changed his policy, and leaned toward the Chinese, and the country was in a short time divided upon the lines of progress and anti-progress, or, in other words, upon those of China and Japan. It is divided in the same way today. China represents the old regime, Japan stands in the place of modern progress

and civilization. There are two parties now, as there were then, and it may be said that these parties are headed by the families of the King and Queen. The Queen's family is very strong in Korea. The chief officials who have been squeezing the country to death belong to it, and I am told they favor the Chinese. They did so ten years ago, and it was through them that a large part of the King's revenues went to the paying of Chinese troops, who traveled about the country acting in the most impudent way. Kim Ok Kiun saw with alarm the growth of this Chinese element. As vice-president of the foreign office, he had to pay the bills of many contracts which were made with the Japanese, but there was no money in the treasury. He decided to overthrow the existing government, to seize the King, and, through him, rule Korea and modern methods. He had influential friends to help him, and his conspiracy came to a head just about ten years ago.

impudence that the Chinaman shows whenever he gets the upper hand. With his troops he attempted to take the palace. The Koreans came to his assistance, and Kim saw that the game was up. He fled first with the King to a temple back of the palace, but the next day he allowed the Chinese to get possession of His Majesty, and surrounded by his Japanese guard, fled to Chemulpo and sailed for Japan. Since then he has been under the protection of the Japanese government, and it is only through them that his life has been preserved so long.

The true story of Kim Ok Kiun's taking off has not been told. I get it almost direct from his assassin. He is now nominally in prison and he cannot be brought into the presence of the King until thirty days from the time when his hands have touched a dead body. This is according to Korean custom. He was well treated, however, and when a month has passed every one expects that he will be called to court and receive a high official position for his bloody murder. This man's life would make a plot for a dime novel, and his assassination of Kim was not, because he hated him, but in order that he might carry out a pet scheme of vengeance, which, as I am told, been the mainspring of his actions for years. The man who gave me this information is a Korean official from the northern part of the country, who is a close friend of the assassin, and who was in Seoul at the time of Kim's rebellion. He came to me almost directly after a talk with the assassin, and the man told him just how he had killed Kim at Shanghai and gloated over it as he related why he did it. A more villainous act I never heard of. The assassin's name is Hong Chong Woo. He is a man of about 40 years of age. He was born near here, and when he was still young his father moved to the Island of Quelpart. Here Hong got an office. He was a very unjust official and he levied all sorts of unfair taxes. He squeezed the people until they arose in rebellion and mobbed him. In the melee Hong's mother was killed. The story of his oppressions getting out, Hong saw that he could no longer stay in Quelpart and he went away vowing vengeance upon the people whom he had oppressed. He told his friends that he was going to Japan and that he proposed to learn all about modern civilization. He would come back in the course of years to Seoul and get an appointment under the King. By the aid of his knowledge he would work his way up to such a position as would eventually give him the control of his old tax district at Quelpart, and he would then squeeze the life out of the people who had killed his mother. This story would sound like a tale of Munchausen's when read in the United States. It does not sound so strange here. At any rate, Hong went to Japan. He studied French and Japanese there until he became a good enough French scholar to translate Korean into the French and make money out of them. With this money he went to Paris, and landed there with only \$12 in his pocket. His knowledge of French and Korean gave him work with the missionary societies of the Catholic church, and he also did work and became the friend of Pere Hyacinthe. He accumulated money and after a time returned to Japan. In the meantime the rebellion broke out, and Kim Ok Kiun was staying in Yokohama, protected by Japanese guards. Hong saw that through killing him he might gain the favor of the King and get the office which would accomplish his scheme of vengeance. He sought Kim out. He pretended to want into his confidence. He pretended to want to overthrow the Korean government. At the same time he privately told the Minister from Korea to Tokyo that he thought Kim ought to be killed and that he was ready to do it. The legation became convinced of his sincerity and they first attempted with him to take Kim to Korea alive. They gave him a dinner at a tea-house in Yokohama, where there were plenty of geishas and plenty of wine. The scheme was to get him drunk, propose the carriage to a ship, and send him to Korea. Everything went well up to the time of getting into Jirishikwa for the ride. Here it failed, because the map from the Korean legation were not on time.

Then Hong planned the assassination at

Shanghai. He had great trouble in getting him to leave Japan, and it was only through persuading him that had the money by which he could organize another revolution in Korea that he got him to go. Kim thought that if he had ten thousand dollars he could get enough Japanese troops to go with him to Korea to conquer the country. He knew that the Korean soldiers were of no good and realized that the people were on the verge of rebellion. Hong pretended he had the money in a French bank in Shanghai, and he showed Kim a forged check upon this bank for five thousand dollars. He told Kim that there were many Russians in Shanghai, and that during his stay in France he had learned many things about the schemes of Russia. He said that the Russians were building the Trans-Siberian Railroad in order to take Korea first and afterward China. He said that they were looking about for a good strong Korean general to help them, and that by meeting the Russians at Shanghai, Kim could in all probability have the command of their forces. In this and other ways he at last persuaded him to leave Japan. He acted so that Kim had full faith in him, going so far as to even present him with a sword cane, and telling him he must have this always with him, so that he could use it if attacked by any Koreans at Shanghai. On the trip Hong paid all the bills and he furnished Kim with money for his expenses at Shanghai. The two had rooms at one of the good hotels, and it was in Kim's own room that Hong shot

him. Kim was lying down in his chair reading and Hong walking up and down the room pretending that he was much interested in a book. During the walk he got behind Kim's chair and, thus, pulled a revolver and shot him again and again, killing him at the third or fourth shot. You have all read how the Chinese shot Li Hung Chang's order both he and the dead remains of Kim were taken to Korea. All this was barbarous and of all perhaps the most barbarous of all remains to be told.

I refer to the treatment of Kim Ok Kiun's body. I was landed in Korea shortly before I reached here, and I sailed up the Han River the other day past the spot upon which he was mutilated. The body was taken by the Chinese vessel of war to a port near Chemulpo, and it was brought up this river by a deputation of the King. There is a point about three miles from Seoul, where Kim crossed this stream during his flight from the country after his rebellion. In a hut beside this place the body was left over night. The next day it was taken from its coffin, stripped of its clothes, and laid face downward upon the ground. Then a murderer—murderers always perform the part of executioners in Korea—cut the corpse into six pieces with a blunt sword.

An eye witness has told me how it was done. First, the head was chopped off, then the left hand was cut off at the wrist, next the right hand at the wrist, and then the left and right feet. The hair was unloosened from the top knot, which ornaments every Korean crown, and the head was tied by the hair with the feet and hands to the crossings of three poles, which were propped against each other like those of a tent. The bloody trunk was left lying on the ground below these. Then, upon the coffin, which stood near by, and upon the poles were fastened strips of paper, bearing in large Korean characters, the crime of Kim and a denunciation of his deed. For three days the remains were left in this condition, and the Japanese photographer of Seoul took a picture of them, which lives before me, and I have had a sketch made by my Korean artist from the photograph. At the end of the three days the remains were taken down, and they are now well on their way through all parts of Korea. They are carried by the King's royal couriers, and six of these men have each a piece, which they are bearing to and from the governors of the six leading provinces of the country. Each governor will receive his portion of the dead body with fitting ceremonies, and for three days it will be hung over the main gate of his capital city, as a warning to traitors. After this time it will be taken down and will be given back to the courier, who will carry it to the mountain of Cho to be buried. This mountain is about sixty miles from Seoul. Here the different couriers will meet some weeks from now and deposit the remains, which time, decay and the birds have left of the body. They will throw it on the spot, which is considered the most disgraceful of this dishonorable mountain. It is, I am told, the only mountain in Korea, which does not point its head toward Seoul, and this lack of consideration for the majesty of the King probably causes it to be the place upon which the remains of all executed rebels are thrown.

One of the most curious things that I have heard in connection with Kim Ok Kiun's execution, and one which gives a good insight into Korean character and the condition of the country, was in relation to the couriers, who are carrying about this dead human flesh. A prominent Korean said to me yesterday: "These couriers will earn a great deal of money by carrying Kim's body from place to place."

"How so?" said I. "I suppose the King pays them well."

"No," was the reply. "They don't get it from the King. The King will know nothing about it, but they will earn it on the road. Each courier is, you know, on the King's business, and, according to law, it would be almost dead to retard him. The couriers will travel very slowly, and they will levy a tax on every man they meet. Take, for instance, the man who is carrying the bloody and now half-decomposed head. He has to take it to one of the southern provinces, and he could go there in ten days. It will earn money all the way. Suppose he comes to the door of a rich man's house. He will stop there, knock on the door, and tell the rich man that he is tired, and that he would like to rest in the neighborhood for a day or so. He will lay the bloody head down on the man's parlor floor, and will order him to keep it for him until he is ready to go. The man will not dare to strike him, for he is the King's courier. He will cry: 'Oh, take it away! Take it away!' and he will earn much money from that man. A little further on he may meet a peddler, with a pack on his back. He will ask the peddler to carry the head for him, and the peddler will be glad to pay to get free. You know, one of the best businesses in this country is in salt. There are salt merchants in all of the villages. The salt is kept in big bags, and as it pays taxes, it is very heavy. When the courier comes to a town, he will enter such a store, perhaps, and say to the merchant: 'I find this head is not keeping well, and I will leave it here for a day to preserve it.' He will thereupon thrust it down into one of the merchant's salt bags, and he has to earn a good deal of money if he takes it away. He thus goes on earning money from every man he meets, and he will do better on the return trip than on the outset. The more decayed the head gets, the more he will earn, and at the end of the journey he will have a fortune."

I give this man's conversation in nearly his own words. Such blackmailing seemed to him perfectly legitimate, and it is a large part of the money—in Korea is "earned."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Harness Thief Held.

L. A. Jackson, the jail-breaker and harness thief, was examined for felony before Justice Austin in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was held to answer before the Superior Court with bail at \$1000.

Battered by Her Husband.

Lillie Hoge residing at the Adams House, on Stevenson avenue, swore out a complaint for battery yesterday against her husband, John Hoge.

Overcomes the steepest grade ever yet attempted in railroad building. It is more than 3000 feet in length, and makes a direct ascent of nearly 1300 feet, but so easily does the car move upward, there is no jar, no sense of motion and the hills seem to rise with us as we glide upward to this world above the clouds.

After sunset we gathered upon the wide veranda. A white fog had crept in and buried the world below us. Only the

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LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER

AND HIS QUEER COUNTRY—A

STORY BY UNCLE REMUS.

The Strange Sights the Children

Saw, and the Strange Stories They

Heard There—Brother Terrapin's

Fiddle.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

(Author of "Uncle Remus.")

[From a Special Contributor, Copyright, 1894, by the

Author.]

PART VIII.

BROTHER TERRAPIN'S FIDDLE

STRING.

Mr. Rabbit moved his body uneasily

about and scratched his head and crossed

and uncrossed his legs several times be-

fore he began.

"I declare I ain't right!" he exclaimed

after awhile. "I don't mind telling about

other folks, but when it comes to talking

about myself, it is a different thing."

"Don't you remember the time you tried

to get Brother Terrapin to give you a

fiddle string?" asked Mrs. Meadows, laugh-

ing a little.

"Oh, that was just a joke," replied Mr.

Rabbit.

"Call it a joke, then," said Mrs. Meadows.

You know what the little boy said when

the man asked him his name. He said,

"You may call me anything so

you call me to dinner."

"He wasn't very polite," remarked Sweet-

Susan.

"No, indeed," Mrs. Meadows answered.

"But you know that little boy can't al-

ways remember to be polite."

"I think we were at the house," sug-

gested Mr. Rabbit, rubbing his chin.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Meadows. "In the

little house by the creek. The yard sloped

from the front door right to the bank."

"To be sure!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit.

Brightening up, "I remember the house

just as well as if I had seen it yesterday.

There was a little shelf in the left-hand

corner of the door as you came out, and

there the water-bucket set."

"Yes," said Mrs. Meadows. "And there

was just room enough up there by the

bucket for Brother Terrapin."

"That's so," Mr. Rabbit replied, laugh-

ing. "And when he used to go to your house

to see the girls they'd set the bucket on

the table in the house and lift Brother

Terrapin to the shelf so he could see and

hear. I remember it used to make him

very mad when I'd tell him he would be a

mighty man if he wasn't so fat-footed."

"Oh, you used to talk worse than that,"

cried Mrs. Meadows, laughing heartily at

the remembrance of it. "You used to tell

him he was the only man you ever saw that

sat down when he stood up. I declare!

Brother Terrapin's eyes used to get right

red."

"Well," said Mr. Rabbit, after a pause,

"I remember I went to your house one day

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## THE BOOTHS AT HOME.

## CAN A WOMAN BE SUCCESSFUL IN TWO WALKS OF LIFE.

**Mrs. Booth's Success as Wife, Mother and Commander of the Salvation Army Proves That Women Can Harmonize a Public and Domestic Life.**

(From a Special Contributor.)

Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who jointly command the Salvation Army in America, live in New Jersey, off in one corner of Montclair. Their home is a sacred temple, within whose vine-clad portals no man enters unless by special invitation. Not that the Booths are inhospitable, for that inference is refuted by the experience of all who have been their guests and enjoyed their open-hearted entertainment. Not even the hungry and weary tramp passes that way but that he is given food and rest. I have called their home a sacred temple, because the Booths' desire to enjoy their absolute privacy.



Mrs. Ballington Booth, her husband and children.

Mrs. Booth, after being before the public eye and ear day to day, either in her office at the army headquarters in Rhode street, New York city, or addressing motley crowds in the lower districts on the subject of salvation, is only too glad when she reaches her home to enjoy its unobtrusive seclusion. So her nearest neighbors and friends, having learned her wishes in this respect, abide by them through love and neighborly regard of a most sweet and gentle woman.

## THEIR MODEST ESTABLISHMENT.

The cottage of the Booths, built only a few years ago, upriseth from great rolling, sloping seas of daisies like a lighthouse amid the billows. Around the front door gay sweet peas swarm about bevis of perpetually blooming geraniums, while at the back door a garden fountains with beans and peas, and strawberries holding up their red prettiness like lovely lips waiting to be kissed. Around the piazzas honeysuckle entwines its thousands of arched, denying access to the old roses and its deliciousness everywhere. The cottage itself is an architectural poem on the simple theme—comfort. Of course there is a barnyard, with its cosmopolitan inhabitants embracing many good families of fowls and canine and feline creatures, with a horse, a cow, and a pig or two thrown in. From this animal tenement come the fresh eggs and the sweet milk and cream that play so large a part in the round, clear, healthful faces of the Booth children.

Inside the cottage itself, even the chairs, with their arms even, seem to say, "Rest here awhile." The entire house speaks of peace and goodness—the characteristic environment of the Booths' lives. Here, in this restful haven, they retire, after rounds of public duty, and become simply the domestic husband and wife.

## THE BOOTH BABIES.

The family is a lovely quartette, consisting of papa and mamma, little Ruth and baby Freddy. The children, two of the most delightful bits of humanity, are already members of the Salvation Army, each holding office of great honor, after the manner of a crown prince and princess. Freddy enlisted in the army some eight months ago, the very day he was christened at Carnegie Hall in New York. He wears the broad sash, the insignia of salvation, with the dignity becoming the son of a great commander. Ruth is Freddy's senior by some three years, and already asserts her superiority of age by pointing to 100, and by reciting the alphabet forward and back again for Freddy's unimpaired edification.

Whether these salvation princes will follow in the footsteps of their grandfather, and of their father by succeeding to the command of the army, depends entirely upon their own will and pleasure. If they accept the Salvation Army as a career, then Gen. and Mrs. Booth will, of course, be exceedingly pleased; but no forced influence or grandeur will be brought to bear upon them in choosing their field in the world of work. This is Mrs. Booth's own expressed intention. The children will be given the best education within Gen. Booth's means. They will go through the common schools, after which the question of their choice of career must be considered. If they vote for active service in the army then and there, their education will be continued privately, in full Salvation uniform, but the question of career remains in doubt, then Ruth and Freddy will proceed to college forthwith. Gen. Booth is by no means wealthy, his income as commander of the army being just sufficient to maintain his family in a way becoming the dignity of his position, but he values the use of education and believes in its place in the Salvation Army. In addition to the family there are four other "household" members—namely, Freddy, a governess for Ruth, a cook and a maid for all. These helpers in the family are all members of the Salvation Army, the governess and the nurse in particular having been officers held in high esteem for a long time. Gen. and Mrs. Booth, of course, have their private secretaries—a young man and a young woman of more than average intelligence.

## THE WAY THEY MANAGE.

The Booths are compelled to be away from home the greater part of the year, though they are never away together. They always arrange matters with a view to the children's welfare, so that when they leave the other remains at home. The longest absence of Gen. Booth from home was the last week of the year, when he had just spent with his father

## ARE WOMEN DESERTERS?

## IT IS ASSERTED THAT THEY SHIRK THEIR DUTIES.

**Light Housekeeping Assailed as a Proof of Feminine Shiftlessness. The Hearthstone Growing More Neglected.**

(From a Special Contributor.)

A clever man inquired of me the other day what I thought of the wholesale way in which women are deserting their homes.

I confess his remark startled me no little, and I promptly demanded an explanation of this ugly, sweeping reflection upon my sex. It seems he was delighted to ride a pet hobby, and instantly galloped on at full speed, but what distressed me beyond measure was to find that when he did call a halt I was utterly unable to refute his assertion.

He began by inquiring whether I had observed the phenomenal growth of the family hotel in this country. In days gone by inns and hostleries depended upon travelers for patronage, while in these degenerate times their handsome revenues are derived from permanent boarders, families who live there the year round.

## DEVICES TO EVADE DUTY.

He also cited a dozen devices women are resorting to in order to escape domestic responsibilities. In every large city the biggest, newest and most popular apartment-houses are those that provide a restaurant for lessees, and agree to supply cleaners and attendants. Except, he said, for people in moderate circumstances, flats arranged for the complete domestic ménage have fallen into disfavor. Women who give up housekeeping exact absolute freedom from care or duty. With bric-a-brac, pictures and ornamental plants they are able to relieve the deadly stiffness of ready furnished rooms, and unless the lady employs a personal maid, she has nothing whatever to do with servants. Mothers with children are almost as well placed, as these luxurious abodes have a separate dining-rooms for nurses and their charges, so that mothers can sit in the sun or as much of her babies as she likes.

## LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING BANEFUL.

"Here," exclaimed my irate hobby rider, "here is the secret and curse of one-third of the social revolution now agitating the country. See! the papers teem with advertisements to catch the feminine eye. Furnished suites, apartments, rooms, etc., for light housekeeping. I tell you the term 'light housekeeping' embodies the whole story. What would you think of men advertising for light book-keeping, light drumming, banking or clerking? Electric bells, telephones, pneumatic tubes and typewriting machines have all expedited business methods, just as gas stoves and patent wringers are calculated for people in moderate circumstances. But none of these inventions professed to really lessen man's or woman's work. Men who build up and conduct successful commercial enterprises today, tell us as long and faithfully over the realization of their ambition as did their forefathers a hundred years ago. And just as the business interests of the country depend upon the diligence and fidelity of men, so is the maintenance of the home, in its highest development, confided to the honorable industry of women.

"Yet, for some reason," the misogynist continued, "women appear to think there must be a royal road to success in their profession. The bride sits about keeping her husband's house, struggles for a while with difficulties in the way, and growing disheartened, smashes at the feeblest excuse to evade her recognized lawful labor in this world. She may hesitate at first to make too shabby a compromise with duty, and eagerly experiments with community, housekeeping and co-operative houses, where some one else does the work. Finally, if the income suffices, she drifts into a family hotel, or one of the new-fangled apartment-houses, leaving one more hearthstone cold.

## A PROFESSOR'S TRIALS.

"Only the other day I met a clever, charming gentleman of my acquaintance, a hard-working fellow who not only occupies the chair of mathematics in a college, but doubles his income with literary work. We were at a fashionable reception, where

## BACHELORS TURN DOMESTIC.

"I have watched the tendency in large cities," my friend went on, "and singularly enough one finds hundreds of young single men forsaking boarding-houses and hotels and in groups of two, three or more setting up a sort of makeshift ménage. As a rule they are not able to marry, but longing ardently for at least the semblance of home privacy and dignity they domesticate together. Within the past year I have heard a dozen bachelors comment upon the fate of their benighted friends and speculate as to what could be gained by marriage if it was to end in the haphazard, shiftless existence of dragging a family from one hotel to another.

"Of course, like all fanatics, my friend overestimated the case considerably. And yet there was sufficient truth in what he said to make me feel uncomfortable. 'Women,' he said, 'have become dissatisfied with their homely, old-fashioned duties, they rebel against domestic exactions and eagerly accept the slightest excuse to escape them. Yet the woman who fails to furnish an adequate support for wife and children. One duty is quite as plainly defined as the other.

There is no questioning the fact that a woman's personal supervision and responsibility for every household department is necessary to make and keep a successful home. If she refuses to do it every bond of domesticity is more or less loosened. She sacrifices her own dignity, necessarily forfeits a large part of her husband's admiration and dependence upon her, while her children suffer most of all. Boys and girls who reach maturity without knowing the discipline, duties, ties and associates of home life or house life are to be pitied. As after years they are sure when feeling the loss to bitterly blame the mother who was the cause of it.

The average American business man begins life with the expectation of working uninterrupted till old age entitles him to honorable retirement. Marriage implies greater effort and steadier application, and invalidism alone warrants any invasion of duty. Why should it not be so with women? Every girl knows that with the wedding ring she assumes many exacting obligations, chief among them the building up and preserving a successful home. Nothing but the most serious ill-health can absolve her from the performance of her part of the contract. If servants are aggravating and the details wearing she had no more to bear than her husband in his office. She encounters down-town drags every day, and in order to keep her family properly cared for she must meet and overcome the fiercest of her enemies, her husband and the wife and mother who, without cause, changes heavy and honest, for light and fraudulent housekeeping is little better than a traitor and a deserter.

MARY L. BISLAND.

## INEXPENSIVE ELEGANCES.

**The Gentlewoman Can Be Fastidious in Her Toilet at Small Cost.**

(From a Special Contributor.)

Elegance of today who revel in exquisite refinements of the toilet often wonder how their poor dear grandmothers ever managed at all without lusterine for the teeth, rosoline for the nails, besides the domestic druggist. But none of these inventions professed to really lessen man's or woman's work. Men who build up and conduct successful commercial enterprises today, tell us as long and faithfully over the realization of their ambition as did their forefathers a hundred years ago. And just as the business interests of the country depend upon the diligence and fidelity of men, so is the maintenance of the home, in its highest development, confided to the honorable industry of women.

"Yet, for some reason," the misogynist continued, "women appear to think there must be a royal road to success in their profession. The bride sits about keeping her husband's house, struggles for a while with difficulties in the way, and growing disheartened, smashes at the feeblest excuse to evade her recognized lawful labor in this world. She may hesitate at first to make too shabby a compromise with duty, and eagerly experiments with community, housekeeping and co-operative houses, where some one else does the work. Finally, if the income suffices, she drifts into a family hotel, or one of the new-fangled apartment-houses, leaving one more hearthstone cold.

## A PROFESSOR'S TRIALS.

"Only the other day I met a clever, charming gentleman of my acquaintance, a hard-working fellow who not only occupies the chair of mathematics in a college, but doubles his income with literary work. We were at a fashionable reception, where

not necessary to let the moisture penetrate the goods, but if deftly done only the lining is allowed to get wet.

Properly done, the measure will prevent the ugly smell of perspiration that so often renders one's hair shoes a bit disagreeable. By brushing the lining, as described above, and allowing one's boots to remain several hours in the strong sunshine, they can be readily kept in good condition. Indeed, for everything except delicately-lined fabrics the fade readily a frequent sun bath is heartily recommended.

Among people of limited means there is a popular superstition that frequent changes of under clothing is a gross extravagance. On the contrary, if properly managed, nothing is more economical in hot weather than to wear a fresh suit of linen every day. When one walks much it is a matter of sheer necessity to have clean stockings every morning. Nor is anything easier than to rub out a pair of hose in a basin kept for the purpose with caustic soap, and two changes of water, the job is completed in five minutes, and pinned where they catch a brush the stockings dry immediately. With half a dozen pair of hose and a determination to be tidy, the poorest woman can be as charmingly dainty as a biped bootblacksmith's wife.

Nor is it impossible to follow this same plan with cambric garments. If left to soak in a lather of soap and water over night, and rinsed clear in the morning, they are as good as new. Of course, they must be thoroughly laundered once a week, and such perfunctory washings only apply where clothes are not actually soiled, but fresh and airy. No scrubbing or injury to the hands is necessary, and run through a mangle they come out smooth and delightfully fresh in feeling.

Reck and every one of these suggestions means a saving of money, as clothes from which the perspiration is quickly removed last longer, stockings wear better and are frequently changed, and so on.

These self-same rules also apply to care of the person. One who rinses her mouth with lusterine once a day, who uses a clean towel to dry her face, who scrubs every morning, who never fails to do her Loyal exercises before a big plunge bath, is sure to have smaller bills with the doctors and dentists than the woman who neglects such details. None of them are costly or difficult, and they all mean increased beauty, elegance and physical robustness.

## INLAND YACHTSWOMEN.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Coat effects are becoming numerous, and are generally of medium length, disclosing vests which are of as masculine cut as possible, or else just the reverse and as daintily feminine as can be. They furnish a new field for the exercise of ingenuity and can be made in great variety. There is no chance of their displacing jacket accessories, and these are as abundant as ever.

## THE SACRED RIVER.

**India Disturbed by an Old Prophecy Concerning the Ganges.**

(New York Evening Post.) The ancient prophecy to which reference has been made in this journal more than once, that the city of the River Ganges will pass to the Narbada in 1894, has been quoted very widely by the Indian press, and is said to be creating more uneasiness than the Ganges-meeting. It appears that what with indignation meetings in every part of the country to protest against the sacrifice of Indian finance to the Manchewas vote, the murderous feuds of the Mohammedans and Hindus, the criminal trials for slander which have sprung out of missionary misrepresentations on the opium question, and the demand for the prosecution of a leading missionary journal for insulting native religious beliefs, a wave of unrest is again passing over India.

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"Oh, no," he murmured, "we've broken up housekeeping."

"What," I exclaimed, "given up your beautiful library that has been my envy so long?"

"Yes, wife, you know, couldn't stand the strain—servants and things were too much for her health. She said she would have nervous prostration if she did not get a rest, and now we live at a hotel. All this in a most dejected tone.

"But I should think with your children, 'heg'—

"Oh, yes, you are right," he interrupted. "It is inconvenient for me and the children. But it appeared to be a desperate case and now my wife likes this way of living so much better she doesn't think she will ever keep house again."

"As he spoke we both looked across at his plump, gray partner, and I thought my own thoughts.

rolled and laid away in a sheet of tissue paper.

Pretty much the same treatment applied to dress shields will enable one to wear pair indefinitely. But in warm weather they should be washed very regularly in hartshorn and tepid water and then bleached dry in the hot sun. In this way trace of stain and odor is obliterated.

Another thing about which women are apt to be careless is the proper sunning and airing of their wool garments. Men of refinement are more particular to see that their woolen suit is hung out of doors after a single wearing as they realize that colored worsteds never quite lose the smell of dye, and also contract an unpleasant animal odor when the person is kept scrupulously clean.

In this matter it is wise to give both skirts and coats an occasional sunning, and like wool, as well as summer wear, linings will become somewhat unpleasant after continued use. An easy and efficacious way of freshening them is to use water dashed with ammonia, and lightly applied with small, stiff brush. It is

## WIVES OF DIPLOMATS.

## FAVORS SHOWN BY ROYALTY TO AMERICAN LADIES.

**Mrs. Bayard Has Slept at Windsor, Mrs. Runyon Been Received Informally and Mrs. Tripp Introduced to ex-Empress Elizabeth.**

(From a Special Contributor.)

It is very pleasant to know that the wives of our American ministers, now abroad, fulfilling foreign missions for their country, have met with an unusual degree of favor in their respective foreign courts, and are winning praise for hospitality and etiquette in countries where the women of high position are brought up with these particular traits in view.

None have suffered at all by being placed within the fierce light that beats upon royalty, and nearly all have won marked distinction, shown in various court ways.

## MRS. BAYARD IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Bayard has been one of the most favored of all the ladies abroad. She has several times been received informally by Queen Victoria, and on occasions of festivity at Windsor she has been invited to remain over night in the castle. And with

## A DIPLOMAT'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Ruth Baker, daughter of the Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, is a young woman, who, if she were in a fashionable court, would reign as one of its most renowned beauties. In Minnesota she was considered the fairest belle in a State of fair women.

Although very young Miss Baker has seen a good deal of the world, and is her father's inseparable and loyal companion. An incident will show the American pluck and womanly determination needed,

## MRS. THEODORE RUNYON.

Mrs. Theodore Runyon, who has been so long in the service of the Austrian capital, one of her favorite gowns, which might be called her "picture dress," is of red velvet trimmed with a heavy beaded material, thick with velvet, and has adorned the Viennese styles, greatly to the pleasure of the Austrian ladies; and, like

## REMARKED FOR HER FINE TOILETTES.

Mrs. Tripp is one of the best dressed women in the Austrian capital. One of her favorite gowns, which might be called her "picture dress," is of red velvet trimmed with a heavy beaded material, thick with velvet, and has adorned the Viennese styles, greatly to the pleasure of the Austrian ladies; and, like

## A SURPRISED AND JEALOUS MAN.

is always alarmed at something he cannot understand. His first weapon is usually ridicule, little realizing that he is only exposing his own ignorance. It is that way with the prominent grocer of the city. He cannot understand the great merit of Triche coffee, and attempts to abuse it. The hundreds of persons who are using Triche coffee are told in its praise. Jealous competitors cannot injure it. The merits of Triche coffee silence all criticisms. Pure and unadulterated, roasted by a few but secret process, it is a puzzle to competitors and a delicious treat to consumers. Try a sample pound.

## TRICHE COFFEE CO.

No. 316 West Sixth street. Tel. 356. Delivered free to any part of the city.

## THE ST. LOUIS A.B.C. BOHEMIAN.

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## MRS. W. W. THOMAS.

With kindly severity. On one occasion a barber said of a native gentleman, half-shaved and fully clothed:

"Get out of the chair immediately, until I shave the American Minister!"

It has often been predicted that American ladies, subjected to the flatteries and becoming used to the homage of foreign courts, would be spoiled for life afterwards in their own homes. But such has never proved to be the case. In every instance, after a four years' experience abroad as the wife of a diplomat and a friend of royalty, the American woman has come back to her native shores, singing, not the strains of regret for glories left behind, but rather shouting with true American emphasis, the words: "There's no place like home!"

## AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

## MRS. BARLETT FRIPP.

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Miss Washburn, a very stately brunette, dresses in white on public occasions; as, although presented to the Empress in semi-state, she has not yet passed through the society ordeal known as "coming out."

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W. Thomas. On the day she was 20 she presented Sweden with a little Swedish-American boy, and two years from that day found her again making her bow to King Oscar, as the wife of a Minister Plenipotentiary. Mrs. Thomas is one of those beautiful women who go through life listening to sonnets dictated to "My lady's eyebrow," and whose path is strewn with the fragrant flowers of adulation. The Swedish Beauty and Art Reviews team with pictures of her and allusions to her loveliness. Her dinners are declared to be international events.

## AT THE BELGIAN COURT.

Mrs. Ewing, with her two daughters and son, in Belgium, are entertaining and being entertained more than has been customary in that country. Every week they give large dinners, and, frequently, they are invited into the royal families of the Belgians. Indeed, in that country the "cast" line is so rigorously drawn that the ladies must associate with nobles or with no one at all.

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**J. J. O'Brien & Co.**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
and  
LOS ANGELES.

**COURTEOUS  
ATTENTION.**

Fourth Week of Our

**Great Clearance Sale.**

Has clearly demonstrated what an appreciative public we cater to, and of its superior judgment of values, as proven by the enormous business we have done since opening of sale, and though our losses are large, it affords us the opportunity of creating a much needed space for the accommodation of the superb stock with which we will open the fall season, the rapid approach of which makes it necessary for us to announce still

**GREATER REDUCTIONS**

In every department, and submit herewith quotations of some of the extraordinary bargains now on sale.

**J. J. O'Brien & Co.**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
and  
LOS ANGELES.

**STRICTLY  
ONE PRICE.**

Cloak Department.	Glove Department.	Parasols, Ribbons, Belts, Bags and Waists.	Silk Department.	Ladies' Knitted Underwear.	Ladies' Hosiery.	Lace Curtains.
<b>A Tremendous Slaughter in Cloak Dept.</b>  In order to clear out the balance of our stock of Ladies' Capes and Jackets, all of which are this spring's styles, we have made astounding reductions, especially so in Capes, which we offer at the following prices:  <b>\$1.95.</b>  A few fine All-wool Cloth Ruffled Capes, in tans and navy blues, marked down from \$5; will be cleared out at \$1.95.  <b>\$2.95.</b>  A few fine French Broadcloth Capes in tans, navy blues and black, with ruffled collars and silk moire trimming; marked down from \$8 to \$2.95.  <b>\$3.95.</b>  A few fine West of England Broadcloth Capes, in tans, navy blues and black, with lace trimming; marked down from \$8 to \$3.95.  <b>\$4.95.</b>  A few fine West of England Broadcloth Accordion-pleated Capes, moire trimming; marked down from \$10 to \$4.95.  <b>\$17.95.</b>  A few choice Moire Silk and Lace Capes, French manufacture; the correct thing for the present season; marked down from \$27.50 to \$17.95.	<b>50c.</b>  10 dozen 8-button Suede Biarritz Gloves in all the fashionable shades of red, navy and heliotrope; good value at \$1; will be placed on sale at 50c a pair.  <b>65c.</b>  20 dozen 8-button Glace Biarritz Gloves in all the prevailing shades of navy, brown and mode, and also in black; manufactured to sell at \$1; will be closed out at 65c a pair.  <b>75c.</b>  10 dozen 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, with large pearl buttons, in all the newest shades of tans and browns; sold heretofore at \$1; will be closed out 75c a pair.  <b>85c.</b>  90 dozen 8-button Glace Mousquetaire Gloves in all the newest and most fashionable shades; are being sold elsewhere for \$1.25; we will offer them at 85c a pair.  <b>95c.</b>  15 dozen 4-button Suede Gloves in black and an endless variety of colors, splendid value at \$1.50; will be given for 95c a pair.  <b>95c.</b>  7 dozen 4-button White Chamolli Gloves with large pearl buttons, most perfect in cut and finish, and cannot be beaten at 95c.  <b>95c.</b>  15 dozen 8-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves in black and a large variety of prevailing colors, excellent fit and finish, sound value for \$1.25; will be given for 95c a pair.	<b>\$1.45.</b>  45 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, shaded, plain and fancy effects; former price \$3; will be sold at \$1.45 each.  <b>\$2.45.</b>  125 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, in all the latest shades, striped, figured and self colors; former price \$4.50 and \$5; will be closed out at \$2.45 each.  <b>\$2.95.</b>  75 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, in every conceivable shade; former price was \$5, will be closed out at \$2.95 each.  <b>\$3.95.</b>  115 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, plain, striped, figured and ruffled effects in all desirable shades; former price \$7 and \$8.50; will be sold at \$3.95 each.  <b>5c.</b>  50 pieces No. 71 Fancy All Silk Ribbon, regular price 10c; will be closed out at 5c per yard.  <b>20c yd.</b>  125 pieces Fancy All Silk Ribbon, 8 1/4 to 4 inches wide, regular value 80c and 75c; will be closed out at 20c per yard.  <b>Ladies' Canvas Belts.</b> <b>15c.</b>  75 Ladies' Canvas Belts, in gray, black, red, etc., regular price 25c each; will be sold at 15c each.  <b>50c.</b>  85 Black Chatelaine Bags, all new patterns and well finished, worth \$1; will be sold at 50c each.	<b>25c yd.</b>  20 pieces colored India Silk, in all the leading shades, regular price 35c; sale price 25c.  <b>50c yd.</b>  15 pieces changeable Surah Silk, 24 inches wide, regular price \$1; sale price 50c.  <b>50c yd.</b>  10 pieces of fancy figured Silk, very pretty for waists, worth regular \$1.25; sale price 50c.  <b>55c yd.</b>  10 pieces fine figured Surah Silk, in black and navy-blue ground, elegant designs and changeable effects, worth regular \$1.25 yard; sale price 55c.  <b>55c yd.</b>  20 pieces striped Taffeta Silk in small, narrow stripes, regular price 90c yard; sale price 55c.  <b>65c yd.</b>  15 pieces fancy figured Taffeta Silk in changeable effects, worth regular price, \$1 yard; sale price 65c.  <b>75c yd.</b>  10 pieces fancy Silk, very pretty coloring, worth, regular price, \$1.25 yard; sale price 75c.  <b>\$1.00 yd.</b>  15 pieces fancy figured Taffeta, changeable effects, extra heavy, regular price \$1.50 yard; sale price \$1.00.	<b>8c.</b>  Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 15c each, sale price 8c each.  <b>15c.</b>  Ladies' Extra Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, bleached, worth 25c; sale price 15c each.  <b>20c.</b>  Ladies' Gauze Ribbed Jersey Cotton Vests, in light shades and white, worth 30c; sale price 20c.  <b>25c.</b>  Ladies' Pure Egyptian Cotton Jersey Ribbed Vests, with long and short sleeves, worth 35c each; sale price 25c.  <b>50c.</b>  Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, extra quality, worth 75c each; sale price 50c.  <b>45c.</b>  Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, worth 85c each; sale price 45c each.  <b>90c.</b>  Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Egyptian Cotton Union Suits, worth \$1.25; sale price 90c.	<b>25c.</b>  Children's guaranteed stainless black Cotton Hose, extra long, worth 35c pair, sale price 25c.  <b>25c.</b>  Children's seamless Ribbed Hose, in tan shades, guaranteed fast colors, worth 35c pair; sale price 25c pair.  <b>12c.</b>  Ladies' black Cotton Hose, guaranteed stainless, worth 20c pair; sale price 12c pair.  <b>25c.</b>  Ladies' extra fine Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, Hermsdorf black, worth 35c pair; sale price 25c pair.  <b>25c.</b>  Ladies' warranted stainless black Cotton Hose, extra length, worth 35c pair; sale price 25c pair.  <b>25c.</b>  Ladies' Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, silk finished, in russet shades, absolutely fast color, worth 35c pair for \$1, sale price 25c pair.  <b>35c.</b>  Ladies' fancy Cotton Hose, regular extra long, fast-black boot, worth 50c pair; sale price 35c pair.	<b>75c a pair.</b>  28 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped edge, in white and ecru, 8 1/4 yd long, usually sold at \$1; price during sale 75c a pair.  <b>\$1.75 a pair.</b>  20 pairs white Nottingham Lace Bay Window Curtains, taped edge, 54 in. wide, usually sold for \$2.25; will be cleared out at \$1.75 a pair.  <b>\$2.50 a pair.</b>  17 pairs Chenille Portieres, with deep dados in tasteful floral designs, usually sold at \$3.25; will be given for \$2.50 a pair.  <b>65c.</b>  28 4-4 Chenille Table Covers, rich floral designs and heavy tassels fringed, actual value \$1; will be placed on sale at 65c.  <b>\$1.</b>  18 6-4 Heavy Chenille Table Covers, in a variety of most tasteful patterns, with rich tassels fringed, good value at \$1.50; will be cleared off at \$1 each.  <b>\$2.50.</b>  18 8-4 Very Superior Chenille Table Covers, in the choicest colorings and designs, heavy tassels fringed, actual value \$3.50; will be given at \$2.50 each.  <b>25c per yd.</b>  10 pcs 27-in. Korean Curtain Drap'y, in a very select variety of floral designs and gold thread effects, would sell readily at 35c; will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

Prompt and Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

## THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE

What Specialists Think of Nerve  
and Will Culture.

THE BEST WAYS TO SLEEP.

A POSSIBILITY THAT OUR WHOLE  
SYSTEM IS WRONG.

Value of Rational Marriage—Effects  
of Tobacco and Liquor on the  
Nerves and Brain—Pare-  
sis Not Increasing.

[From a Special Contributor.]

One of the most important nerve specialists in the United States is Dr. George W. Jacoby of New York. His knowledge and views of the future American nervous constitution are not only interesting, but valuable. His prophesy of splendid things to come is not only pleasant, but important, because it comes from a man of the highest standing.

"Do you, as a nerve specialist, find it possible, as specialists in other lines have, to say that the human race is growing stronger?" I asked.

"I do, emphatically," he replied. "Since we have learned more of the causes of mental and nervous troubles we have learned better how to prevent them. While this may be called the century of nerves, a great improvement in the nervous condition of the race has been accomplished. Life in the large American cities—where people live thirty-six hours of twenty-four hours, where every one lives in a continual push, rush, hurry and jump, where time-saving appliances such as the telephone and other devices are eagerly caught up and as eagerly applied—cannot help but be straining and destructive to nervous equilibrium. Our lives are totally different from those of Europeans. Begin at the university, for instance. An English student takes six years for his medical course. An American does the same work in four years, and until recently allowed himself only three years for the task. He does not neglect his work, either. He covers at least as much ground very likely more ground than his English brother does, and he covers it at least as thoroughly. But he crowds himself, while the Englishman takes his time. This continues after the university years have passed and lasts through life. The wonder is not that we are a nervous nation, but that we are not the most nervous nation on the face of the earth. We eat less, sleep less and play less than any nation but the French. But we seem to be able not only to endure it, but to thrive under it. The French probably more nearly approach us in this peculiar activity, but they are likely to cut their sleep for dissipation, while we cut it for hard work. Hard work rarely kills it is not accomplished by means of artificial strength, gained by stimulants, and even then it is the stimulants and not the work that do the damage.

"The matter of sleep is, of course, a most important one. I do not know that any one has entirely solved its problems. No hard and fast rule can be laid down to be followed by anybody. The average amount of sleep required by the average

American is probably about eight hours. I think, however, that the amount of sleep which a man or woman requires is largely a matter of habit, just as the amount of milk which a person requires in his tea is a matter of habit. It is safe, however, to lay down this rule: Never go without sleep when the slightest chance really makes you suffer. I believe that many men take nine hours' sleep who would feel better if they only took seven, but the whole thing is so essentially a matter of individual necessity that very little of value can be said about it by a physician. It is possible that our entire system of sleeping is wrong. Perhaps short snatches of sleep would be better than our present practice of taking at one time all the sleep which we get during the twenty-four hours. The dog is a pretty shrewd animal and he rarely finds one who sleeps continuously for any long period. Toward takes his sleep in naps of anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour's duration. I myself have had experience which seem to prove that naps are as beneficial as long sleeps. I have come home exhausted dozens of times and slept three or four minutes in my chair with my head on my chest, and at the end of the brief period feeling as refreshed as a man might expect to after having slept for hours. It is quite possible that a dozen or two such snatches during the twenty-four hours would be quite as effective in renewing our exhausted vitality as a long period in bed. It certainly would be as fast as any other remedy for nervous exhaustion. An exhausted nervous system will recuperate with short, frequent rests as well as it will with a long continued period of inaction.

**LIQUOR AND THE NERVES.**  
"What is the effect of our increasing consumption of spirituous liquors on the national nerves?" I asked.

"We see hundreds of cases of nervous and mental trouble due to alcohol," Dr. Jacoby replied. "Disastrous results come not only from hard drinking, but from the continuous use of small quantities of spirituous liquor. Whisky is particularly injurious. As it is our national drink, we are in this respect less sensible than Germany and France. The German will drink his beer, the Frenchman will drink his light Bordeaux and red wine, getting as much satisfaction from them as we get from our whisky, but taking very much less alcohol into his system. In many of these foreign drinks the proportion of alcohol is only 3 or 4 per cent. In American whisky it frequently rises as high as 30 or 40 per cent. The result is inflammation of the nerves—in extreme cases alcohol neuritis—and milder forms of disease, such as continuous tremor, pains in the body and numbness, dimness of sight and, most serious of all, a whole train of alcoholic mental troubles. There is not a doubt in my mind that if we could remove the influence of alcohol from our civilization we would eradicate 25 per cent. of our nervous diseases. I do not wish to be known, however, as an extreme advocate of total abstinence. I believe in the moderate use of alcohol. A man can use it as he can coffee. But people who are not able to control their use of liquor should not drink it at all.

"How about tobacco?"

"Tobacco is to some extent on the same footing, but absolutely organic disease, like diseases of the general nervous system and of the brain are not caused by tobacco. General nervousness, palpitation and tremor often come from the excessive use of the leaf, and nervous heart troubles are likely to result from too much smoking; but I do not think that tobacco is likely to have a decided effect on the length of a man's life. Individuals who are consciously injured by the use of tobacco should, of course, abstain from it, and, if they do not, it is likely to have its effect on their longevity. But tobacco is a very slow poison, and a poison that takes 100 years to kill us is scarcely a thing to be afraid of."

**ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE.**  
In one corner of the doctor's room I saw a large machine for the generation of

static electricity. By means of such a contrivance a physician can send a current of about one million volts through a human body without harming it. This is explained by the fact that while the voltage is thus enormous there is absolutely no amperage, and, and without amperage, electricity is without any dangerous or useful in anything but medicine. Seeing this machine in the doctor's office, I asked him what part he expected electricity to play in the medicine of the future.

"We know so little about the action of electricity," he replied, "that I hesitate to allow myself to be quoted on the subject. I do not expect, however, any very great increase in electricity's sphere of usefulness in medicine. It will be a very good thing for us to study, but there are many things of much greater importance. The matter of diet and methods of eating is one of them."

**AMERICAN EATING.**  
"Rudyard Kipling recently wrote about the 'Great American Pie Belt.' He might almost have included the entire United States in this characterization, and he might have said that the pie belt is in reality a dyspeptic belt. This cooking of bad things, bad cooking of good things and our national habit of outrageously rapid eating are great factors in whatever physical weakness is characteristic of the nation."

"The matter of hereditary transmission of nervous troubles is also one that must be studied with greater care in the future than it has received in the past. Hereditary transmission of mental peculiarities is particularly strongly marked, and while there is no nervous disease which like consumption, is reasonably certain to be transmitted in detail, the children of parents suffering from nervous troubles are almost certain to be afflicted with a general nervous disposition, and, in extreme cases epilepsy, semi-idiocy and complete imbecility. Alcoholic nervous troubles are particularly likely to produce the latter serious results. Any hereditary disease, neurasthenia, will, I think, be more prevalent and more dangerous in the next century than it is now."

**DOUBTS PRE-NATAL INFLUENCE.**  
"In speaking of hereditary transmission, I should state that I am not a believer in pre-natal influence as it has been described in some of your articles. I do not believe that any incontrovertible proofs of its existence have been discovered. It is always possible to prove almost any theory by means of a string of coincidences, and I believe that most of the proofs of pre-natal influence have been of that nature. People who have accepted the theory have been apt to exclude from their calculations other important elements. They have failed to take into consideration the matter of activism for one thing. There are hundreds of extraordinary things about childbirth which none of us can entirely understand, but I do not believe that they can be explained through the theory of pre-natal influence. One curious circumstance is that a widow's child by her second husband is likely to strongly resemble her first husband. None of us know why this is so, but it is true, and every breeder of live stock will tell you that it is true also of horses and cattle.

"Perhaps the most important subject for consideration in thinking of our nervous future is that of rational marriage. We would build an ideal nation in less than three generations if every parent would insist that his children should marry commensurately and scientifically.

"I do not know," said Dr. Jacoby, in conclusion, "that nerve specialists have advanced much in the science of cure. Cure is much less important than prevention in any event. Prevention should begin with the child as soon as it is born. If there is the slightest tendency toward nervous disorders in either parent a possibility exists that this will be transmitted to the child by heredity. Therefore the child should be watched with the greatest care from the beginning, so that the nerves shall not be unduly jarred or wounded. It

is, after all, impossible to separate nerves from brains. They go together. But more study has been given to the causation of nervous troubles than to the reasons for mental afflictions, and along the latter line, perhaps, the greatest hope of the future."

**A FAMOUS BRAIN SPECIALIST'S VIEW.**  
This connection between the nervous and the mental is so close that the opinions of Dr. Lines, chief physician in charge of the world-famous Bloomingdale Asylum for the insane, are of great interest. His study has been so thorough, and his experience among those of defective will power, nerve force and generally mentality, is so great that he is qualified to speak as a high authority.

He is an optimist, too. His optimism seems, at first, to have a reservation, but it is not serious. When I asked him to tell me what stage of progress he thought the race had reached—generally speaking—whether he thought it had improved or degenerated, he said:

"The best is better than it ever has been before the world began, but the average is lower. This may sound like a pessimistic remark, but it is not. We have developed a new art, which has been entirely beneficial. I mean the art of preserving the lives of imperfect human beings. Defective children, imbeciles, lunatics and organically diseased persons are now treated with a skill and care that prolongs their lives far beyond the point at which nature would have permitted them to exist. We are resisting, and even overcoming the law of the survival of the fittest."

"We are keeping alive thousands, who in times past would have died in infancy or early youth. There is much divergence of opinion concerning the wisdom of this preservation of units. It would be fatal to the race were it not for the fact that the very usefulness of these defective prevents them, to some extent, from propagating. The defective mind, and, to some extent, actually harm the race, while their very existence reduces the average of merit, for in striking an average all the bad as well as the good must be counted. If all defective persons could be prevented from becoming parents, perfection would soon come."

"Charity has much in this way and has preserved so many defective and useless human beings, that it is hard to see where the benefit comes in except as such meretricious practice develops the altruistic—the unselfish—side of human nature by making men forget themselves in ministering to each other."

**AMERICA'S NERVES.**  
"America's nerves," continued the doctor, coming down to the special object of the interview, "are of a higher standard than those of any nation, I believe. And, as far as the integrity of the whole nervous structure is concerned, I believe we are much better off than were our grandfathers or our fathers. The present generation is mentally broader and more acute than were any of its predecessors, and that means that it is stronger nerves."

"I see no reason to believe that there has been an actual increase of longevity. The average of human life is growing because the very practice which I have just referred to as being not an unmixed blessing—the preservation of weak lives. In this country, especially, the average of human life is growing, and it is doubtful if it adds to the average strength of humanity."

**THE 'RAPIDITY' OF OUR LIFE.**  
"Do you believe that the so-called 'rapidity' of nineteenth century living will have an unfortunate effect upon the longevity of the present of future generations?" I asked.

"I am not convinced that there is anything particularly injurious about our present mode of life that has not existed for centuries or that these perpetual injuries are any more numerous or vicious now than they ever were before. I do not believe that the world ever saw more healthy and robust people than there are among the American class who can live as they like. I mean those rich enough to be able to keep themselves in good physical condition. The women, particu-

larly, are getting to be fine specimens of the human animal."

"I am now speaking of native Americans. More than half the patients in this hospital are either of foreign birth or recent foreign origin. The native born citizens of New York and Brooklyn do not produce enough insane patients to fill this hospital. The American standard of mental vitality is as high as the American standard of nervous vitality."

"Nevertheless, however, in the ordinary acceptance of the word's meaning, does not often lead to insanity. The cause back of the greatest number of insane cases is neurotic drink, or hereditary."

**DRINK AND INSANITY.**

Here I called Dr. Lines' attention to the statements made by Drs. Forbes, Winslow and Younger of London. They agreed that in England by far the larger part of insane cases are the direct result of drink.

"That statement cannot truthfully be made in America," he said. "I can readily believe, however, that it is true of England. In England, and in fact in all European countries, the custom of hard drinking is much more prevalent than it is in America. Next to hereditary causes here comes those which lead to paresis. There is a general misunderstanding of this affection. More than half the cases of paresis are of vicious origin. There always exists a possibility that a parietic has been brought to his pitiable condition by overwork or some such mistake, but it is a small possibility."

"What course other than vice might lead a man into paresis?" I asked.

"A man who allows his business to worry him, or who exerted himself so violently that for a long period the rest of the night did not bring the excitement of the day might get his brain into such a condition that paresis would result," he answered. "But I repeat that such cases are rare."

"Do you think that the apparent increase of parietic cases means that we are growing worse morally?"

"I believe that the increase is smaller than is generally believed. The public has heard more of late than it used to about paresis. My impression is that we are not worse morally."

**THE MATTER OF WILL POWER.**

"Your question is an indefinite one," Dr. Lines said, in reply to a query as to the importance and culture of will power.

"In the sense of the term will power is obstinacy and the person who is thus strong-willed will be one-sided and narrow. Abnormal faces have always been strong in that kind of will power. The highest development brings will, intelligence, emotion and all the faculties of mind into a just balance. If by will power you mean ability to resist temptation to do wrong and to press on to a determination to do right and to accomplish great things, despite obstacles, then that kind of will power is the foundation of character. Such will power results in the combination of radicalism and conservatism that is characteristic of the American people. In the late strike this trait put down riots that, in almost any European nation, would have resulted in a revolution. But they are almost forgotten here now. Of course, there will always be light-headed people, who will act as objects to them, is, I think, constantly increasing."

"The cultivation of this higher will power in their children is one of the highest duties devolving upon parents. Such will power can and should be cultivated by the parents. Children should be made to do things that are right, but they should always be told the reason that they are right. The logic of it should be explained, and a child should never be thought too young to be shown this consideration."

**BETTER BROUGHT-UP CHILDREN.**

"There has been a vast improvement in the methods of bringing up children during the last decade," the doctor went on. "The rational has been given much greater prominence than it used to have. Children are not now brought up on such strict religious lines as they once were, and

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that does not mean that they will make girls, who would grow up into men and women mentally and physically strong. But this matter of the encouragement and cultivation of will and nerve power is so complex and is subject to so many individual variations that anything that could be said off-hand in this way would be sure to lack importance."

EDWARD MARSHALL.

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